

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1981

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including British Pound, French Franc, German Mark, etc.

Striker Says Striker... Deny Report

Raymond... an Irish Republican... strikers, wavered in... to fast to death...

Qadhafi Begins Chad Pullback, Agency Reports

Col. Moammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, has begun withdrawing his Soviet-armed troops from neighboring Chad...



Smoke rose from apartment buildings in West Beirut after a mortar shell hit Monday. The shell was fired by the Lebanese Christian militia in East Beirut and was aimed at Palestinian positions.

Assad Issues Warning to Israel; U.S. Envoy Flies to Damascus

Syria following the talks Sunday. The contents of the message were not disclosed, but some Arab analysts suggested the Saudi envoy might offer the Syrians financial aid in exchange for restraint in the missile crisis.

Ex-Envoy Says Japan Docked Nuclear Ships; Suzuki Rocked Anew

TOKYO — The Japanese government suffered a new shock Monday when a former U.S. ambassador asserted publicly that nuclear-armed U.S. Navy ships had routinely been permitted to dock at Japanese ports.



Edwin Reischauer in 1972 photo

Mr. Asakata said he would press the government in the Diet (parliament) for an explanation this week and also hinted there would be street demonstrations by party supporters.

Israelis Seek to Remove Missile Crisis From Debate to Guard National Unity

By William Claiborne... to this controversy and is encouraged by it, Mr. Shamir said. This hardens his stance and increases the threat of war.

Weinberger Concedes Saudis Could Use AWACS to Track Israeli Planes for Syria

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has acknowledged that there would be little to keep Saudi Arabia from feeding vital information about Israeli aircraft to Syria if the Saudis had the American-made radar airplanes known as AWACS.

Writer William Saroyan Dies in California at 72

FRESNO, Calif. — William Saroyan, 72, whose stories probed the mysteries of living, dying and the uniqueness of individuals, died Monday of cancer.



William Saroyan

Planted... Airport... Killed

... Pipe bombs... found at Kennedy... the weekend were... day at the U.S. Mission in London...

Italians Appear to Retain Abortion Law

ROME — Italians appeared Monday to have rejected a proposal for the repeal of the country's liberal abortion law despite a determined campaign waged by the Roman Catholic Church and an anti-abortion movement linked to the ruling Christian Democratic Party.

Vietnam Accuses China of Attacks Across Border

BANGKOK — Vietnam on Monday accused China of launching a fresh series of border attacks in what it said was China's overall strategy against the pro-Vietnamese governments in Cambodia and Laos.

10 Electrocuted in India

NEW DELHI — Ten electricians were killed Sunday when they came in contact with a high-tension wire while working on a new line in eastern India, United News of India reported.

Prime Rate Up

Many U.S. banks raised their prime rates from 19 1/2 percent to 20 percent Monday. The dollar was weaker in European trading, Page 9.

INSIDE Pope's Condition

Pope John Paul II, recovering from an assassination attempt, celebrated his 61st birthday by moving from intensive care to a private room in a Rome hospital, but he could not have any birthday cake because he is not yet allowed to eat anything by mouth, Page 4.

Paris Head On

Paris World Airlines... prompted closure... terminals at Kennedy... more than an hour, de... international... fine spokesman said... officers and Port... searched the area... zation that claimed... for the pipe bombs... Saturday was the... Armed Resistance... to Rican nationalist... that is believed to be... out of the better...

Blow to the Pope

The result, if confirmed, could be regarded as a bitter blow to Pope John Paul II, who personally led the church's campaign for repeal. He was sharply criticized by a wide range of politicians and newspapers after he told members of the repeal movement that there was a "holy cause."

INSIDE

The administration plans to send the question to Congress later this year. Sen. Dole, who is chairman of the Finance Committee, said many senators had not decided whether to support the administration on the request.

U.S. 7th Army: New Confidence, Old Problems

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service
FRANKFURT — The U.S. 7th Army, a basic element in NATO's defense of Western Europe, is enjoying a new confidence based on a flow of new weapons, more money for long-deferred projects and a perceptible rise in motivation and discipline.

Balancing these positive factors are serious problems over the location of important units and suppliers, the obsolescence of most of the Army's wheeled vehicles and the appalling conditions at most bases and their barracks.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The conditions are so serious that a staff officer predicted that nearly half the commissioned and noncommissioned officers scheduled for assignment to the 7th Army this summer would be "no-shows." This means that they will choose to retire rather than accept the shoddy billets and primitive working conditions.

Still, the 7th Army is a better armed, more cohesive force than its detractors allege and is superior to the turbulent, drug-ridden force of five years ago.

These conclusions are the result of a week's visit to armored, infantry, artillery and supply units of the 7th Army and talks with soldiers, noncommissioned officers and junior and senior officers in field and staff posts.

One cause for confidence is that over the next six years, the 7th Army will receive more than 300 items of new equipment. These will range from protective clothing for nuclear, biological and chemical warfare to the M-1 tank and a family of anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles.

Other items, such as the improved TOW vehicle and the M-60A-3 tank, are already reaching units. Others, like the Tacfire and Tacfinder team, are on the way.

Trucks Wearing Out

Tacfire and Tacfinder are expected to strengthen the artillery, which officers said is deficient in numbers of guns and surface-to-air missiles. Tacfinder, based on radar, picks up enemy mortar and gunfire. Tacfire instantly computes the range, battery and type of round to answer the incoming fire.

The 7th Army's trucks and jeeps are wearing out. At one motor pool there

were two 2½-ton trucks with more than 100,000 miles (160,000 kilometers) on their odometers. Others had gone 75,000 miles. Jeeps and trucks are afflicted with rust, and as they age, the time needed for maintenance increases.

Gen. Frederick C. Kroessen, the 7th Army commander, believes that he has a "well-trained combat army" that can defend the borders of Western Europe, but that he must rely on reinforcement and resupply because there is "no capacity in the European theater to sustain a battle."

Officers and enlisted men believe that the existing deficiencies in some weapons will be met by a Defense Department acutely aware of the 7th Army's needs. They are less sure that the Army will be repositioned to more tactically realistic sites and that working and living conditions will be improved.

The most striking instance of the need for repositioning is the location of the 8th Infantry Division of V Corps.

The 8th is the largest division in the Army, with four brigades, more than 21,000 soldiers, 490 tanks and nearly 900 armored personnel carriers.

But the bulk of the division is stationed west of the Rhine River, in areas

around Wiesbaden, Mainz and Mannheim. The estimate, perhaps optimistic, is that the division's covering force would take 12 hours to reach its war station near the Fulda Gap, in eastern Hesse state, the main force would need 25 to 27 hours and the artillery would take 20 hours.

If the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has a week's warning of a possible Soviet invasion, these times would suffice. Most intelligence specialists believe that the alliance will have that much warning, but there is no guarantee.

\$2 Billion Needed

The present situation, which a divisional commander called "worsening," could be improved if what the Army calls its Master Restationing Plan is carried out.

Relocation of the division's brigades is linked to a cure for the serious morale problem arising from the working and living conditions of the troops. These conditions are bad throughout the 7th Army, and the cost of correcting them would be astronomical.

One estimate is that \$2 billion would be required to complete the restationing program. Gen. Kroessen recently reported

to Congress that conditions in Army base and housing areas were "generally appalling." The large military complexes, he emphasized, are urban facilities that are old and obsolete.

Members of Congress interested in military affairs respond that NATO countries, specifically West Germany, should help pay for new construction. West Germany's army and air force are housed in modern buildings superior to those available to the 7th Army.

The 2d Battalion of the 75th Artillery Regiment is based at Fliegerhorst, a World War II Luftwaffe base near Hanau. In most American prisons, its poor working and living conditions would probably lead to riots.

The battalion has only one maintenance shed, which has just two pits for vehicle repair. Water seeps through the ceiling. The lighting is poor, the working conditions cramped.

The barracks are even worse, although they appeared to be average for the 7th Army. Six men occupy a room intended for four. The lighting fixtures frequently fail, and because of the need to save energy, only one light is used. In the winter, the cold is so intense in most rooms that soldiers take their

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Nominee Defends Reagan's Rights Policies

United Press International
WASHINGTON — Ernest W. Lefever, President Reagan's controversial nominee to be assistant secretary of state for human rights, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Monday that the United States must stand by its friends even when their rights records are sometimes less than ideal.

But, in the opening day of hearings on his nomination, Mr. Lefever dismissed charges that the administration would back off from emphasizing human rights as part of foreign policy. He said that President Jimmy Carter's human rights policy achieved some successes and that the difference in the Reagan administration is merely on how to include human rights in overall policy.

Mr. Lefever said the administration is reviewing what it could do to restrict human rights legislation affecting U.S. foreign aid and policy. He stressed he would uphold existing laws, and said he had changed his position from two years ago, when he urged that all such restrictions be lifted.

Talks in U.S. Coal Strike Break Off Abruptly

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Talks aimed at ending the United Mine Workers' strike against the soft coal industry abruptly broke off Monday in continuing statements over job security.

An hour after negotiations resumed here following a weekend break, chief industry representative Bobby R. Brown told reporters that the talks were reaching indefinitely in the 53-day-old strike.

Mr. Brown said that union President Sam Church asked for the resumption of his bargaining council to review the proposal we met last Friday," Mr. Brown said.

Hanoi Accuses China of New Border Attack

Reuters
BANGKOK — Vietnam accused China on Monday of launching a fresh series of border attacks in what it said was China's overall strategy against the pro-Vietnamese governments in Cambodia and Laos.

The Vietnamese newspaper *Quan Doi Nhan Dan* said there have been dozens of shelling and incursions by Chinese troops into Laos, Vietnam's northern border provinces during the last 10 days.

The armed forces and local residents fought back, killing or capturing an undisclosed number of intruders, the newspaper said. China and Vietnam have protested to each other in the last few days over the clashes, the worst reported since their monthlong border war two years ago.

Liberia Explains Embassy Moves in Monrovia

The Associated Press
MONROVIA, Liberia — Liberia's military leader, Master Sgt. Sgt. Sgt. K. Doe, says he ordered a recent reduction of staff at the Soviet Embassy in Monrovia and the closure of the Libyan mission "to enable us effectively monitor the activities of the Russians in the country."

No reason was given May 11 when the Liberian government ordered the Soviet Embassy staff reduced from 15 to six within two weeks. Sgt. Doe noted in an interview with the Liberian news agency *Sam* that Soviet diplomats had previously been expelled for what he termed "their unbecoming attitude."

The change in March of the Libyan Embassy into a "people's bureau" was not "in the interests of the Liberian people," Sgt. Doe told agency. The Libyan mission was ordered closed immediately May 11. Liberia's army commander, Brig. Gen. Thomas Quiwonkpa, warned the time of the Libyan changeover that "foreign elements" and "Libya sympathizers were bent on introducing Socialism and Communism into the Liberian people."

Yugoslavia Says Albania Meddles on Kosovo

Reuters
BELGRADE — Yugoslavia, in a commentary by the official agency *Tanjug*, has accused Albania of openly interfering in its internal affairs.

Tanjug was responding Sunday to an article in the Albanian Communist Party newspaper *Zeri i Popullit* that urged Belgrade to grant status of a republic to its primarily Albanian-populated southern province, Kosovo.

Kosovo was the scene of a series of violent Albanian nationalist riots in March and April in which at least nine persons were killed and 100 were injured. At the time, Yugoslav leaders described the riots as counter-revolutionary and said they were aimed at breaking up the Yugoslav federation.

Tanjug described the Albanian article as "the peak of interethnic Yugoslav internal affairs as well as an open pretension toward the Yugoslav territory." It said the article was full of fabrications and malevolent inventions.

The article "openly demands parts of the Yugoslav territory," agency said. It said this demand stemmed from the "well-known Albanian belief" that Kosovo and other southern border areas of Yugoslavia were ethnic Albanians live belong to Albania.

Former Envoy Says Japa Docked U.S. Atomic Ship

(Continued from Page 1)

of prior consultation with the United States.

Although the treaty declared that the introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan would be subject to prior consultation, Mr. Reschauer was quoted as saying that the word "introduction" referred only to bringing nuclear weapons ashore and installing them on Japanese territory, not to armaments aboard ships.

The U.S. carrier *Midway* and other elements of the U.S. 7th Fleet are based at the port of Yokosuka. Cruisers and submarines that normally carry nuclear weapons often enter Japanese coastal waters as part of the defense of northeast Asia, and some of them call temporarily at four Japanese ports.

Political sources said it appeared likely that the Suzuki government, with its large majority in parliament, could weather the tough questioning and survive with the familiar details.

But they also said it would be an important test of competence for Mr. Suzuki, who already has been weakened by his vacillations on defense pledges to the United States.

During a state visit to Washington this month, Mr. Suzuki used language that seemed to promise an increasing level of defense and a wider military role in the Pacific as requested by the Reagan administration.

But when he returned to Japan, he denied making any new commitments and blamed the Foreign Ministry for having allegedly misrepresented his views in drafting his final communique with Mr. Reagan. Foreign Minister To resigned after being personally confronted with Mr. Suzuki's complaints.

Controversy Over Fishnets
TOKYO (AP) — A Soviet consular officer who was summoned to the Japanese Foreign Ministry on Monday rejected a U.S. "suggestion" that a Soviet vessel did the damage to Japanese fishing nets for which fishermen had blamed the U.S. 7th Fleet. But he promised to refer the matter to Moscow.

The incident has put a further strain on U.S.-Japanese relations. It follows the accidental sinking of a Japanese freighter by a U.S. submarine and subsequent reports of a series of nuclear leaks by call routinely at Japanese ports de-

January and March.

January and March.

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January and March.

Weinberger Acknowledges AWACS Threat to Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

standing" that the Saudi government will help resolve the crisis in Lebanon by restraining Syria.

Mr. Weinberger reiterated the administration's objective in proposing the AWACS sale to the Saudis, contending that the aircraft "would enable them to oversee and look much farther into the

invasion routes of Iran and Iraq from Afghanistan, where a possible Soviet thrust to the oil fields may come."

He also contended that the Saudis could buy the British Nimrod, which he said was almost as good as the AWACS.

Saudi Efforts on Oil
"If they got that without any conditions attached to it, there might be considerably more vulnerability than if we were able to make a sale of the AWACS," he said.

He also maintained that "Saudi Arabia has been very conscious and very aware of the economic problems of the United States and the West, and they have taken the lead in trying to hold the line with their Arab neighbors and the Moslem league on oil prices."

Mr. Weinberger was asked whether American officials had said that Israeli fighter planes could shoot down the AWACS if they got too close to Israel, as asserted by Prime Minister Menachem Begin in the Israeli Knesset (parliament) last week. The secretary replied, "I can't believe so."

Mr. Weinberger speculated that Mr. Begin's remarks might have been election rhetoric for the campaign under way there, but Air Force officers, in briefings for



Caspar W. Weinberger

American newsmen in Washington, have made the same point that Mr. Begin stated.

The United States now has four AWACS planes operating in Saudi Arabia, where they are used over the northeastern corner of the country to monitor the aerial war between Iran and Iraq.

Habib in Syria for New Round of Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement "has to be implemented, regardless of anything."

"The peace process must go on," Mr. Ali said when a reporter inquired if Egypt was prepared to break off relations with the Jewish state in case of a Syrian-Israeli war. "We have started negotiations with Israel on the Palestinian problem, and we must continue with these negotiations," he said.

The remarks underlined Egypt's determination that nothing should be allowed to obstruct the final phase of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai.

Other Arab governments, which are publicly closing ranks behind Syria, reportedly remain divided in private about how far to support President Assad in a confrontation with Israel.

Many Arab leaders appear worried about the possible repercussions of an actual conflict, especially if Israel carried the war to Syria itself.

Despite the Habib mission, politicians and diplomats in the Middle East are reported to be increasingly convinced that Syria and the Soviet Union now might favor a limited conflict.

Diplomats say that the Russians stand to gain from such a limited war by further strengthening their influence in Syria and rallying Arab world support for the Damascus government. In so doing, the Russians would frustrate U.S. hopes of winning Arab backing for anti-Soviet policies.

The United States is seen by many of these sources as lacking an overall Mideast policy and, more particularly, the will to apply sufficient pressure on Israel to prevent a conflict.

In Washington, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said the presence of a U.S. negotiator in the Middle East was the only

thing preventing war, and he said "the time is narrowing" to find a solution.

Refugee Camp Is Shelled
BEIRUT (Reuters) — Mortars and rockets fell around a densely populated Palestinian refugee camp in South Beirut on Monday night. Security sources reported three killed and 50 injured in the two-hour bombardment. They were unable to say how many of them were refugees.

It marked the end of a brief calm after 36 hours of the heaviest fighting since civil strife resumed last month. Later, an artillery duel broke out between the Christian eastern half of Beirut and the predominantly Moslem western sector.

Philippine Attack Kills 1
United Press International
MANILA — A man tossed a grenade into a crowded cockfighting arena Sunday in the southern Philippines, killing one person and wounding 47, military authorities said Monday.

far enough ahead. Another time, he argued that betting on the horse races gives the playwright the contempt for money which money must have in order for him to play about his work of writing plays in a free, proud, indifferent and sensible manner."

Writer William Saroyan Dies in California at 72
(Continued from Page 1)

above adversity with humor and courage gave heart to many who had known prosperity.

After the war, expansion seemed endless, and poverty ephemeral. Academia had now turned to formalism, and in the arts, Representation gave way to Abstract Expressionism. The primitive, sentimental Mr. Saroyan seemed old hat. Later, the postwar optimism faded, a return to naturalism set in, and critics returned to Mr. Saroyan with new respect.

That was part of the story. The rest lies in the mystery of his personality, that of an orphan hurt by a sense of rejection, craving love and bursting with talent.

Teamsters Pick A Replacement For Fitzsimmons
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Roy L. Williams, a vice president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, was chosen by the union's executive board as the interim replacement for Frank E. Fitzsimmons, who had been president of the union since 1967. Mr. Fitzsimmons died May 6.

In electing Mr. Williams on Friday, the executive board disregarded the Justice Department's inquiry into allegations that he had illegally influenced legislation on deregulation of the trucking industry.

Mr. Williams, who has been indicted three times on union-related charges but was never convicted, has denied any improprieties. A decision is expected soon on whether the government plans to indict him.

In its meeting in Las Vegas, the executive board also disregarded contentions by dissidents that the union's election procedures were undemocratic.

Travelers Report Ugandan Clashes
Reuters
KAMPALA, Uganda — Guerrillas opposing President Milton Obote are increasing their attacks in Uganda's West Nile region, according to travelers from the area who arrived in Kampala on Monday.

The travelers said guerrilla attacks near the northeast regional capital of Arua had become more frequent. A government garrison at Moyo, northeast of Arua, is surrounded by guerrillas, and the town has been shelled several times in the past month, travelers said.



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to Oppose Code Baby Formulas; Officials Protest

The statement said the administration felt the United Nations had no business in "regulating economic activity."

Dr. Joseph said the administration's position was "inimical to the responsibilities of health professionals, contrary to the best interests of my country."

"Regrettably I find myself compelled to speak out in the strongest opposition to the U.S. government's position," he said.

"Wrong Decision"

"I realize that in doing so I am making it highly improbable that I can continue to serve effectively in AID if the U.S. vote is cast in rejection of the code as it is now contemplated," he added.

Mr. Babb said a lone U.S. negative vote in Geneva "is the wrong decision from every conceivable perspective," and said it was not too late for the administration to change its mind.

"This is not an issue of free enterprise vs. government regulation," Mr. Babb said. "The issue is whether the U.S. supports responsible commercial behavior of U.S. firms doing business in developing countries. We certainly demand it at home."

The two officials were introduced at the news conference by William McBeath, executive director of the private American Public Health Association, who endorsed their stand.

The two AID officials, who both have played roles in development of the baby formula issue, are among the first senior government officials to break with the Reagan administration over a policy question.

The United States is expected to be the only government to vote against the code among the 157 nations participating in the Geneva meeting. The code is opposed by three large formula manufacturers and the Grocery Manufacturers of America.

Mr. Babb and Dr. Joseph informed AID Administrator M. Peter McPherson in a meeting Friday of their intention to break with the administration and quit their posts over the issue.

"He said he would accept our resignation," Mr. Babb said Monday.

The administration has cited constitutional and legal points in its decision to vote against the baby-formula code, saying the guidelines would restrict the First Amendment rights of businesses and violate antitrust laws. Critics charge that the administration has been swayed by corporate interests.



FALLING SHORT — Despite their all-out effort, Doug Offenheiser of San Diego and his frog, Jumping Jack, failed to win at the annual Calaveras County Jumping Frog Jubilee at Angels Camp, Calif. Jumping Jack's 18 feet was not good enough to beat the winner's 18 feet, 6 inches. An estimated 3,000 frogs participated in the event this year.

U.S. Electric System Open To Attack, Agency Warns

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. electric utility system is highly vulnerable to major disruption by terrorists or a wartime attack, and the government has failed to establish plans to deal with such emergencies, according to a study by the General Accounting Office.

The GAO, an investigative agency of Congress, asserted that in one unidentified region of the country an attack carried out easily on just eight substations could result in a widespread loss of power.

Many major metropolitan areas in the region could be without power for days, the researchers said, and could experience rotating blackouts for more than a year. The key components of one substation could be knocked out with just a rifle, thereby leaving an important military installation without power, they said.

Although the agency did not say it would be possible to defend electric installations against attack, it criticized efforts that had been made to cope with emergencies and to restore power.

"Federal plans and programs for managing electrical emergencies which may arise from war, sabotage or terrorism are inadequate or nonexistent," the report asserted. "Further, federal guidance and coordination with respect to such electrical emergency preparedness is lacking."

Among its recommendations for better planning, the GAO said the Department of Energy should establish priorities for different electricity users so that the most important customers such as military installations, industrial plants and hospitals would be the last to lose power or the first to have it restored in an emergency.

The agency also said the Energy Department should consider the need to stockpile key equipment so that such structures as substations and transmission towers could be replaced more quickly.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Electric Reliability Council generally agreed with the recommendations. The Department of Energy, however, said that it found the study and its conclusions misleading "since no differentiation is made between nondefense and defense-related emergencies."

Bus Bombed in Athens

The Associated Press

ATHENS — A homemade firebomb exploded here early Monday under a bus belonging to a West German company, causing damage but no injuries, police said.

Reagan Approach at UN: A Change in Tone

By Bernard D. Nussiter

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The Reagan administration has said that it wants to put off until the fall any talk of transferring resources from rich to poor nations.

The conventional view in the halls of the United Nations holds that this is one more example of a radical policy shift by the new U.S. administration. On South-West Africa (Namibia), on Israel, on a Law of the Sea treaty, the Reagan administration is said to be sharply different from its predecessor, uncooperative if not hostile. But other diplomats say the change is more in tone than substance, more in style than in matter.

"Every new administration tries to distinguish itself sharply from the one before," a veteran Western diplomat said. In this view, the principal difference is the bluntness of the Reagan manner.

The plain fact is that the global bargain sought by the Third World was hopelessly blocked nearly a year ago, when Jimmy Carter was still in the White House. The United States, Britain and West Germany, serving as the vanguard for all rich nations, refused last September to approve even an agenda and working methods for a conference on the issue.

have done the same. The Carter administration vetoed a trade embargo four years ago. The difference is that Mr. McHenry would have expressed sympathy for African frustrations, deplored South Africa's conduct and explained that further negotiation rather than sanctions was the best course. Mrs. Kirkpatrick also urged more bargaining, but she offended some Africans by lecturing them on empty posturing. Again, the difference was more apparent than real.

Defender of Israel

On Israel as well, Mrs. Kirkpatrick appears to be more unyielding than her predecessor. She threatens to block any resolution containing what she regards as "selective" criticism of that nation. But when Mr. McHenry voted with the rest of the Security Council to condemn Israeli settlements in territories seized in the 1967 Middle East war, a combination of electoral and Israeli pressure compelled Mr. Carter to apologize publicly for the vote. He could not have delivered more support for Israel.

Only in the handling of the proposed Law of the Sea treaty does there appear to be a substantial difference between the two administrations. The treaty, eight years in the making, would protect present exploiters of offshore oil, prop up the prices of metals threatened by the mineral wealth of the seabed and open seas and straits to powerful navies. If Mr. Carter had been re-elected, the treaty would almost surely have been completed by now. The Reagan administration has blocked it and is not sure it wants a treaty at all.

But again, this may be a distinction without a difference. U.S. mining interests that oppose the pact enjoy so much congressional support that the Carter administration might well have indefinitely put off submission of any treaty to the Senate. Or Mr. Carter might have signed it but not allowed it to be ratified. If the Reagan team decides a treaty is in the national interest, it has a chance to reshape it to win the needed two-thirds Senate vote.

In the end, several diplomats at the UN agree, the perceived interests of nations are more important than shifts in political parties, however different their public voices.

U.S. Finds Drop in Student Enrollments

By Kathy Sawyer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Since 1970, as an ideal wave of the baby boom generation rolled past, the number of students enrolled in U.S. elementary schools has plummeted by 20 percent, or 6.5 million, according to a Census Bureau survey.

High schools have been feeling the pinch since 1976. They have lost at least 1 million students, half of them in the last year, and the emptying of their classrooms will accelerate.

The survey of school enrollment trends, released on Sunday, depicted a national student body that, while dwindling in numbers, has become more diverse in age, race, sex and other characteristics.

Women attending college now outnumber men. Since 1975, 1 million more women than anticipated have enrolled in college, while the number of men declined by half a million.

"Most of the extra women are older," said a census official who worked on the survey. The rates of attendance are now about the same for men and women of regular college age. Of the older female students, the official said, "most are employed."

Students, Police Clash

Reuters

NAIROBI — Students clashed with police after Kenyan authorities closed Nairobi University. The authorities decided on the closure after a week of student meetings and a demonstration in support of political and educational grievances.

Student sources said they started marching through the city Monday after being ordered to leave the campus.

Colleges have become more accessible than they were 10 or 20 years ago, when travel far from home often was required, said Vance Grant of the National Center for Education Statistics, referring to the increase in two-year colleges. "In a way they've brought college to the students."

In all, from nursery to college, more than 57 million Americans between the ages of 3 and 34 were signed up for schooling last fall, when the survey was taken. That is a drop of 3.6 million in five years.

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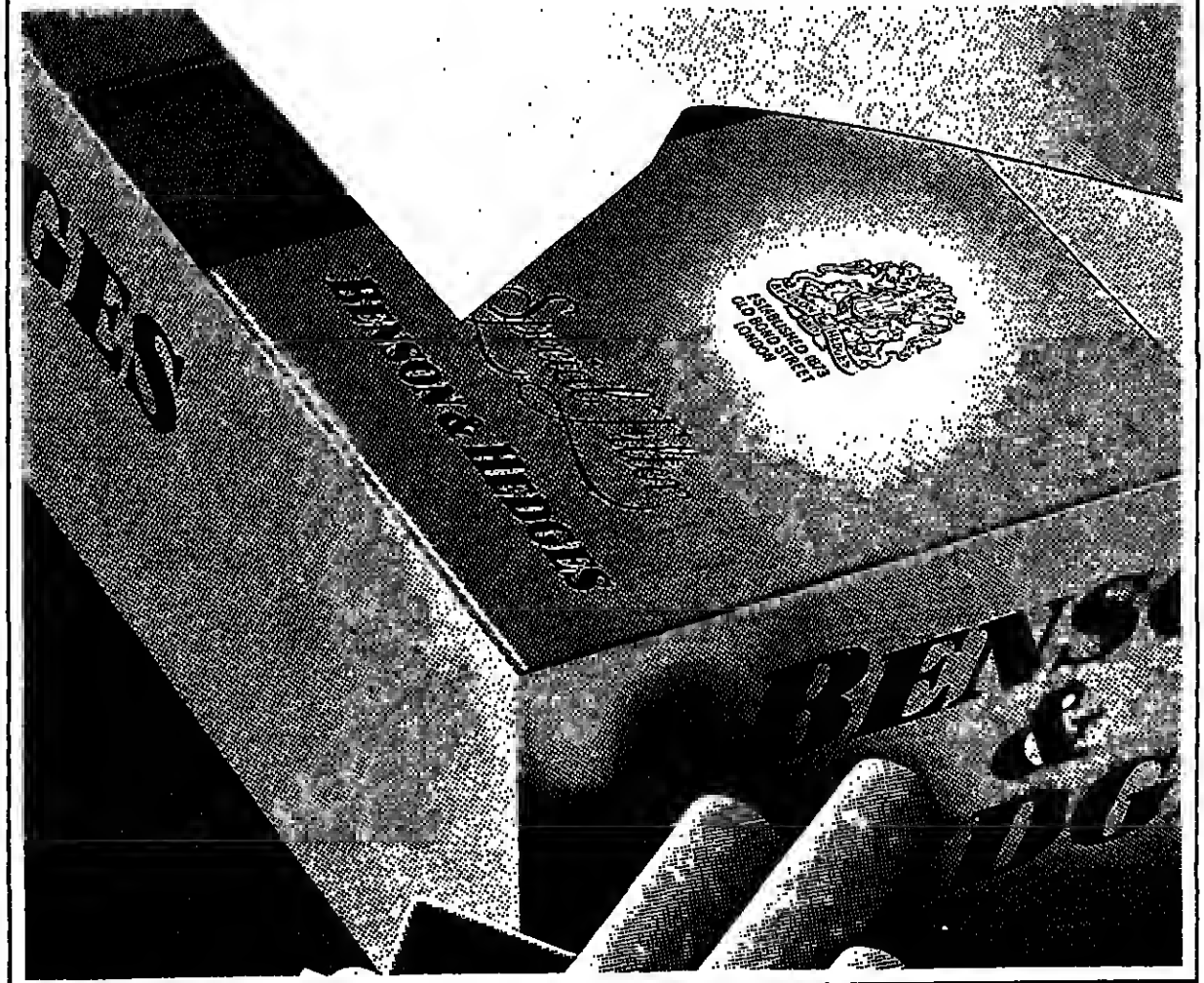
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Jo Ann Colomb, right foreground, and other women attend a class on pistol use in New Orleans.

U.S. Women Turn to Handgun Training Out of Fear of Becoming Crime Victims

By Frances Frank Marcus
NEW ORLEANS — Jo Ann Colomb, a suburban mother of three young children, has never allowed her 11-year-old son, Chris, to own a toy gun.

Both recently completed a course in the basics of how to shoot a pistol. Both own revolvers, and both say they would not hesitate to use the gun should it become necessary.

They are among an increasing number of women who, out of fear of becoming crime victims, are buying guns and learning to use them.

When the Fraternal Order of Police dropped a firearms course in Birmingham, Ala., about two years ago, "the women kept calling in — they really wanted the class," said Glen Garrett, an instructor at Security Training Institute.

Two thousand women have called to inquire about a security and firearms course scheduled to begin in June in Houston, said Robert Baer, a director of the Greater Houston Sportsman's Coalition, which is sponsoring the course with the cooperation of the Houston Police Department, the county sheriff, the mayor and the district attorney.

More than 1,000 women and 200 men recently signed up for a free three-evening course given by the sheriff's office of St. Bernard Parish, just east of New Orleans.

Since the first of the year, hundreds of women have been trained in the use of pistols at Solutions Inc., a company affiliated with a large gun shop in Gretna, across

Pope, on Birthday, Leaves Intensive Care

By Lawrence K. Altman
ROME — Pope John Paul II celebrated his 61st birthday on Monday by moving from the intensive care unit to a private room in Gemelli hospital in Rome, but the pontiff could not have any birthday cake because he is not yet allowed to eat anything by mouth.

Also, a Mass was celebrated for the pope's recovery on the hospital's second floor. From his new room, Pope John Paul has a view of St. Peter's Basilica at the Vatican, about 2 miles away.

The pope still has a fever, according to Monday's medical bulletin, but shows no sign of infection. Dr. Candia, the hospital director, said that infections such as peritonitis were still possibilities in the pope's case. But the bulletin said that Pope John Paul's laboratory tests had shown that he was progressing favorably.

Meanwhile, in a move particularly surprising for its timing, the pope's doctors are allowing medical experts from other countries to come to Rome to consult on his case.

The move was puzzling because Dr. Emilio Tresselti, the chief of staff of the hospital, said in an earlier interview that no consultants had been called in. At that time, Pope John Paul was recovering in the intensive care unit. Dr. Tresselti also said that there were no plans to call in any consultants.

However, Vatican and hospital officials said Monday that they had approved such consultants because they had been swamped by offers of free consultations by doctors throughout the world.

The number of consultants and their names were not announced. However, a Vatican spokesman said that those who offered their services included doctors who had illustrious international reputations.

Father Panciroli said that the Vatican secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, had approved the consultations. The spokesman stressed that the consultations were not linked to the pope's clinical condition.

Mr. Mitterrand said repeatedly during his campaign that if the Communists formed a significant part of the National Assembly, they would be considered for Cabinet posts. Since the election, Communist Party leaders have asked to be included in the government, including the transitional Cabinet.

Mr. Mitterrand said "basic problems" to be taken up with the Communists included their approval of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, which the Socialists condemned.

Mr. Mitterrand, 64, will officially take over Thursday morning at the Elysee Palace when President Valery Giscard d'Estaing leaves office. The formal inauguration ceremonies are expected to be followed by celebrations at the Place de la Concorde in central Paris.

Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the Socialist Party, said in a radio interview Sunday that "soon after" Mr. Mitterrand is installed as president, he will name his government ministers, dissolve the assembly and call two-round legislative elections — reportedly June 14 and 21 — in an effort to get a leftist majority that would support the president-elect's Socialist program.

A public opinion poll published in this week's edition of the newsmagazine Le Point gives Mr. Mitterrand a good chance of winning a leftist majority.

The poll indicates that 36 percent of French voters would back Socialist candidates in the legislative elections. Sixteen percent said they would vote for Communist or extreme leftist candidates, while 42 percent favored candidates of the conservative parties.

Conservatives now have an 89-seat majority in the 491-seat National Assembly. The last elections were in 1978.

The polling agency questioned 1,595 French voters two and three days after the May 10 presidential election, in which Mr. Mitterrand won 52 percent of the vote.

Mr. Jospin said that "in the perspective of the new legislative elections, seeking to bring about a political agreement" with the Communists included their approval of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, which the Socialists condemned.

Prague Said to Begin Probe of 16 Activists: The Czechoslovak state prosecutor's office has started pretrial investigations against 16 rights activists, including a former foreign minister, emigrant sources here said Monday.

They said six persons were being allowed to remain at large while the investigations were conducted, including former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek and Ivan Havel, brother of the imprisoned playwright Václav Havel. The sources said the 16 activists faced trial on subversion charges, punishable by three to 10 years in prison.

Industry studies have shown that it would cost more than \$300 million to convert Zwentendorf from a nuclear plant to a fossil-fuel power plant, and an undetermined amount to dismantle the nuclear elements.

Parliamentary investigations recently reopened to determine what should be done with the plant, which costs the government almost \$70 million a year to maintain.

"By any criteria in the world, this plant would have been opened long ago," said Alfred Netwisch, Zwentendorf's director. "But political questions are different from all other questions in life."

Because of opposition to nuclear power plants, the government held a referendum on the licensing of the plant in 1978. Despite public opinion polls showing widespread support for Zwentendorf, licensing was opposed by 50.5 percent of the voters.

As opposition to nuclear power continued to grow throughout Austria and Western Europe, the governing Socialist Party backed off from its pro-nuclear stance and decided to mothball the plant.

If the Socialists could get the support of two-thirds of the parliament, they could license Zwentendorf. But opposition leaders reportedly uncertain about the strength of opinion on the matter within their own parties, do not appear inclined to let the Socialists out of an embarrassing political situation.

"The politics of the whole issue can be very frustrating for us here," said Zwentendorf's technical director, Walter Nistler, whose staff of 130 maintains the concrete complex.

In recent weeks, Anton Benya, president of the Trade Union Federation, renewed his support for opening Zwentendorf, while Gunter Wiesinger, an official of the opposition People's Party, said the plant already needed of millions of dollars in repairs.

Mr. Netwisch, the plant director, rejected the People's Party criticism, claiming that the plant was ready to go into production and could reach its full 600-megawatt capacity in two years. Originally Zwentendorf was scheduled to produce 11 percent of the electricity used in Austria by 1980.

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Mitterrand Is Expected To Call Elections Quickly

From Agency Dispatches
PARIS — President-elect Francois Mitterrand is expected to appoint a new government, dissolve the National Assembly and call legislative elections within 48 hours of his inauguration Thursday, informed sources said Monday.

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U.S. Debate on Refugee Status Holds Up Admission of Thousands of Indochinese

By Robert Peir
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — U.S. immigration officials, uncertain of the new legal standard for identifying refugees, have held up the admission of 5,000 to 6,000 people from Indochina who have been stranded for months in refugee camps in Southeast Asia.

The State Department insists that they are refugees because they have a "well-founded fear" of suffering persecution if they return to their homes in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has written to Attorney General William French Smith complaining that U.S. immigration officers in Southeast Asia have deferred action on refugee applications at a rate much higher than was justified.

Senior State Department officials, including Walter J. Stoessel Jr., the undersecretary for political affairs, and Morton I. Abramowitz, the ambassador to Thailand, met last week with Mr. Smith to emphasize their concern.

The associate attorney general, Rudolph W. Giuliani, who attended the meeting, said Friday that immigration officers had deferred action on 16 percent of the Indochinese refugee applicants interviewed since January. In recent months he said, the rate of deferrals was even higher, and since last October, 5,000 to 6,000 applications, representing 8 percent of the people interviewed, had been deferred.

These cases represent a small

fraction of the 317,000 people living in the Asian camps. The debate over them is part of a larger concern over what obligation the United States has to the people of Indochina after two decades of American involvement there. After U.S. officials decide the cases now in dispute, they will have to act on many thousands of similar matters involving refugees who want to come to the United States.

Legitimate Applicants

Mr. Giuliani said that on the basis of information provided by the State Department, the vast majority of the 5,000 to 6,000 applicants were legitimate refugees and should be recognized as such. Mr. Smith said he would probably issue a directive to that effect next week.

Mr. Giuliani and other Justice Department officials said that immigration officers in Southeast Asia had apparently changed the way they were applying the law without going through the chain of command by checking with the State Department or consulting Congress.

The controversy illustrates some of the questions and problems that have arisen in the Indochinese refugee program in its six years. Among the questions are these:

- If the United States has a special responsibility to the people of Southeast Asia arising from its involvement in the war there, how long does the responsibility last?
- Is it important for the United States to provide a non-Communist alternative for the peoples of Indochina?

Do generous opportunities for resettlement stimulate the exodus of people from Vietnam and other countries of Indochina?

At what point does the flow of refugees become simply a stream of immigrants?

In the past, attorneys general admitted refugees on an ad hoc basis, and the definition of "refugee" was limited to those fleeing Communist countries or the Middle East. The Refugee Act of 1980 ended those restrictions, deleted the reference to Communist countries and incorporated the broader UN definition, under which a refugee is anyone outside his home country who will not return for fear of persecution.

The law also required the attorney general to consult with Congress at the beginning of each fiscal year on the number of refugees to be admitted from each country.

Special Concern

In recent months, immigration officers in Southeast Asia have reported that some of the Asians they interviewed were apparently not political refugees or persons of "special concern" to the United States. State Department officials contend that formal consultations with Congress last fall established a presumption that the Indochinese were refugees. As a result of those consultations, the United States pledged to take 168,000 Indochinese refugees this year, or 14,000 a month.

A study published last November by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress said there was reason to question the blanket assumption that all those leaving Laos and Vietnam were refugees. The study, written by Astri Suhrke of American University here, said, "Most recent arrivals are 'low-risk' refugees that do not belong to harassed minority groups, do not have close family ties in the United States and were not associated with American programs during the war."

Mr. Suhrke said the U.S. policy toward persons fleeing such non-Communist countries as Haiti was stricter than its policy toward Vietnamese and Laotians. The State Department contends his study was flawed by a "benign view" of the Communist governments in Indochina.

To answer some of the questions raised by Mr. Suhrke and others, the United States says it plans to send a fact-finding team to Southeast Asia to visit refugee camps, interview refugees and talk to officials in the "first asylum" countries, including Thailand and Malaysia.



END OF EXILE — Hasina Wazad, daughter of Bangladesh's first president, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, flew from India to Dacca with her son and daughter to end six years of self-imposed exile and demand the trial of those who killed her father and most of his family in a 1975 coup. The opposition Awami League has elected her its president.

Composer Hugo Friedhofer Dies; Won Oscar Award for Film Score

Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Hugo Friedhofer, 79, an Academy Award-winning composer and film orchestrator, died Sunday. He had been hospitalized after a fall.

Friedhofer included "The Best Years of Our Lives," for which he received an Oscar in 1947, as well as "The Adventures of Marco Polo," "The Young Lions," "One-Eyed Jacks" and "Joan of Arc."

Known for his mordant wit, he loved to tell of the mogul in charge of a 1932 picture who told Mr. Friedhofer that "since this story is set in France, we should hear lots of French horns." Mr. Friedhofer acquiesced, but managed his own satiric triumph when the film's lovers, fleeing the French Revolution, approached the cliffs of Dover to the sound of a single English horn.

Of all his scoring, he said he was proudest of "The Best Years of Our Lives" and of the scene where Dana Andrews, playing a former pilot, sits in the cockpit of a scrapped B-17 reliving his personal war. Mr. Friedhofer had the orchestra simulate the sound of engines revving as a distant melody.

Tex Maule
NEW YORK (AP) — Tex Maule, 66, a sports writer and com-

mentator for Sports Illustrated and other publications, died Saturday following a heart attack.

The writer's full name, which he never used professionally, was Hamilton Prieleaux Bee Maule.

Raymond L. Thurston
SARASOTA, Fla. (WP) — Raymond L. Thurston, 68, U.S. ambassador to Haiti from 1961 to 1963 and to Somalia from 1965 to 1969, died Tuesday of cancer.

Jeanette Piccard
MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — The Rev. Jeanette Piccard, 86, a balloonist who became one of the first women to be ordained as an Episcopal priest, died Sunday of cancer.

In 1934, Mrs. Piccard piloted a balloon into the stratosphere to assist her husband, Jean Piccard, a Swiss professor, in his research on cosmic rays. The balloon reached an altitude of 57,579 feet.

After the death of her husband in 1963, Mrs. Piccard was ordained a church deacon in 1971 and became a priest in July, 1974. Her controversial ordination, along with that of 10 other women, was performed by four bishops in Philadelphia.

Jobs Nonexistent, Good Land Dwindling In New South African Black 'Homeland'

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service
SIYABUSWA, South Africa — Few South Africans have ever heard of this black shantytown in Transvaal, northeast of Pretoria, or of the obscure little state of which it is supposed to be the capital.

There is no sign on the nearest highway to indicate the turning, nor along the 18 miles (29 kilometers) of rutted side road to show the boundary of KwaNdebele, which in April became the latest of 10 black states to be given self-rule within South Africa.

The ethnic enclave, comprising 210 square miles (546 square kilometers) of rolling veld, or African grassland, was set up for the Ndebele people, formerly known as the Matabele, a tribe of a few hundred thousand related linguistically to the Zulu, who have their own KwaZulu state.

Now theoretically just a step away from independence, the land allotted to KwaNdebele was once divided among 30 white farmers. In the 1970 census its population was said to be 32,000. Today it is somewhere between 166,000, a figure furnished by census officials in Pretoria, and 299,000, a number provided by the chief minister of KwaNdebele, Simon Skhosana.

Every day, Mr. Skhosana said, South African authorities deposit about 20 families in his state. They are brought with their possessions in white government trucks with green canvas tops, having been ordered to leave adjacent rural areas to the south around the Transvaal towns of Bronkhorstspuit, Middelburg and Bethal, which were proclaimed white by South African legislation.

White politicians have recently become self-conscious about the policy of sorting out the black population by ethnic group. Two years ago, however, a junior member of the government declared that more than 9,000 Ndebele-speaking families had been removed to their supposed homeland in a year.

The veld in KwaNdebele is now covered with widening patches of mud-and-thatch hovels, metal shanties and the green canvas tents that are standard government issue for resettlement sites.

The only visible industry is the government of the new black state. The only housing programs are for Mr. Skhosana and his ministers, who live side by side in small ranch-style structures behind a high barbed-wire fence, and for government employees, who are given simple cinder-block homes with small solar-heating devices atop the bathrooms.

If there is any building that is

plainly worth more than the car parked in the chief minister's driveway — a BMW sedan that sells for \$35,000 in South Africa — it is the gymnasium-style structure that houses an appointed legislature.

Elsewhere in KwaNdebele, which lies astride the upper Olifants River, agriculture is in decline because the growing population is taking over the grazing land and competing for the water, which is in short supply. There are no jobs within commuting distance. Most men end up working in Pretoria, 60 miles away.

Stakes in Hillside

KwaNdebele's newest settlements have the appearance of unplanned squatter camps, but under the supervision of white officials from the Ministry of Cooperation and Development, little stakes have been driven into the hillside every 60 feet or so to indicate the plots that can be allotted to new arrivals.

The Nduli family got their plot on what was an empty hillside on a farm that had belonged to a white family named Smit in an area known as Kwaggafontein, 10 miles from Siyabuswa. Now there are scores of shanties and hundreds of people, mostly women and children.

Kleinbooi Nduli, the youngest of Rose Nduli's three grown sons, arrived on a truck with the family's possessions, now stacked inside and around a thatch hovel that served as a shelter until the oldest

brother, Johannes, could return from Pretoria with metal siding to make a shack.

Kleinbooi wore a brown shoe on his right foot and a black boot on his left; the boot was tied with pieces of copper wire. With a shovel he dug away at the veld grass to clear his plot.

Until he was abruptly told that his services had been terminated, he was living on a white farm near Middelburg with his brother's wife and three children, his sister and her child, and his mother. His brother Johannes and another brother, Fanlus, worked as laborers in a construction gang in Pretoria, earning about \$50 a week each, much more than the \$34 a month the farmer had paid Kleinbooi.

He was asked whether he minded being forced out of a job in Middelburg. He laughed in embarrassment and said the farmer had sometimes hit him. His mother was more direct.

"The law is the law and we have nothing to say about it," she said in a matter-of-fact tone.

Chief Minister Skhosana, who once worked as a driver in Johannesburg, laughed when he was asked whether he had asked the white authorities to stop bringing new people into his state.

"It's impossible," he said, meaning apparently that such a request would have no effect. He had asked, however, for more land. "When they give it to you, you say 'thank you' and ask again," he said.

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The Namibia Test

On the heels of a visit by South Africa's foreign minister, the Reagan administration has formally announced a policy of "constructive engagement" with the state that the last administration held at arm's length for its attachment to legalized racism, or apartheid. The new policy sounds good. There is in fact "a limit on the U.S. capacity to use negative pressure" to promote racial change in South Africa, as a State Department official said, and this would be so even if there were great political support for "negative pressure," which there is not. There are stirrings of positive change among the ruling white minority, and it does make sense for the United States to see what it can do to strengthen the reformers' hand. One could defend this approach on a theoretical level even if this administration did not place a higher premium than did the last on bringing a panting South Africa into an anti-Communist security system.

The relevant question, however, is how the policy will work out on a practical level. The test case is plainly Namibia, which constituted a large part of the business transacted during the visit of Foreign Minister Rolf F. Botha last week. Will "constructive engagement" help bring South Africa's long-time colony of South-West Africa to independence promptly on a basis other nations can respect?

The current indications are at best murky. Even before Mr. Botha had arrived, President Reagan had offered Pretoria an important concession — support for pre-election constitutional guarantees to protect white minority rights. These seemed worth adding to the mix, but the administration apparently

neither asked nor received a South African concession for them. While Mr. Botha was here, moreover, he repudiated his government's former agreement to a military force of the United Nations — it is hopelessly biased, in the South African view — to police Namibia's transition to independence. That would leave South Africa's army as the policeman, clearly an impossible situation. The State Department replied that a UN military force is still a "central element" in a solution.

But do the South Africans feel that by standing firm and talking up the possibility of a Soviet penetration on the backs of Namibia's SWAPO opposition, they can get the Reagan administration to go along? Not only did the president give Mr. Botha the tremendous boon of a White House meeting, but the White House described it as "friendly."

A fundamental point is often lost sight of in discussions of Namibia. Yes, the United Nations has been extremely one-sided in the long effort to pry South Africa's 60-year grip from the pre-World War I German colony. This has given South Africa the opportunity to play, profitably, to a Western sense of procedural fairness. The fact remains that South Africa's continuing colonial dominance in Namibia is illegal in international law and antithetical to the spirit of the age. "Constructive engagement" can be considered effective to the extent that it facilitates the early and genuine independence of Namibia. For the United States not to understand this is to make a hash of African policy and, not so incidentally, to hand Moscow a southern African gift on a platter.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



End Run to Guatemala

Retired Gen. Vernon Walters, an old hand at military diplomacy, is known for his polished skills as a linguist. But he chose peculiar words last week to explain why the Reagan administration is considering a resumption of arms aid to Guatemala. During a visit there as Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.'s special emissary, Gen. Walters said, deadpan, that Guatemala's government is defending "peace and liberty" and "constitutional institutions."

Peace and liberty are indeed imperiled in Guatemala. One threat comes from some 2,000 leftist guerrillas who have been receiving encouragement and possibly arms from Cuba. Gen. Walters noted that peril. But he shrugged off another threat: state terrorism condoned by President Romeo Lucas Garcia. In a decade, as many as 25,000 Guatemalans have been killed, mostly by state security forces; the recent toll includes 76 officials of the opposition Christian Democratic Party, scores of trade unionists and at least six Catholic priests.

This brutality has brought Guatemala's government a grim reputation as the hemisphere's worst human-rights offender. Particularly hard hit have been the country's 3.5

million Indians, some of whose villages have been totally wiped out, mainly by government gunnery.

The United States has an obvious security interest in true peace and liberty throughout Central America, and particularly in a nation whose jungles border on Mexico. But that interest is not served by an uncritical partnership with a regime openly at war with its own people. Guatemala wants America's political backing even more than its weapons. The predominantly military regime has found most of the weapons it wants elsewhere — ever since in 1977 it rejected U.S. military aid rather than comply with Congress's human rights standards.

Those standards remain the law, and all aid still has to pass congressional scrutiny. In its eagerness to renew contacts with the Guatemalan military, the administration is tempted to dip into contingency funds for \$2.5 million in "nonlethal" equipment, thus bypassing congressional review. If the administration actually attempts such an end run around the budget process, Congress may have to remind it that the United States, too, has constitutional institutions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Other 'Vietnam Syndrome'

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The widely denounced "Vietnam syndrome" refers to a supposed U.S. reluctance to get involved in messy Third World security situations that might lead to war. But there is another, less visible "Vietnam syndrome" — a reluctance to get involved in messy Third World negotiating situations that might lead to peace. U.S. policy in El Salvador shows a touch of it.

Vietnam gave negotiations a bad name. The American quest for peace came to be seen as a sellout of an ally because of weakness and the illusion that what had not been won on the battlefield could be salvaged at the bargaining table.

Nor, some add, was this simply a matter of a battle-weary popular mood or a detente-biased political leadership. Americans tend to project their Anglo-Saxon taste for compromise on parties that scorn that tradition, it is said. The United States is vulnerable to tactics by which the other side, itself immune to political judo, uses U.S. media and public opinion against a government trying to bang tough.

This heightened skepticism toward negotiations is the flip side of the familiar Reagan judgment that we must be prepared to fight our battles, and to support our friends in fighting theirs.

Honest Short Answer

For some time in El Salvador, various international parties have been trying to set up a negotiating process. So far they have failed, and the question is why.

If you could get an honest short answer from either side, it would surely be that each feels it can do better by going another route. The junta feels it can do better by fighting on and consolidating its power, or at least its U.S. connection, in the elections it intends to hold next year. The guerrillas feel they can do better by fighting on and wearing the junta and its U.S. patrons down. There is enough hate and distrust and weaponry around to let both sides test their shared judgment indefinitely.

So much for the short answer. There is also a long answer as to why the current stalemate of arms and of international support has not yielded to a negotiation.

In addressing that question to the guerrilla side, one comes quickly to a document, "The Negotiations Maneuver," sent last Feb. 3 to the military command by the El

vilian opposition front. The gist of it was that the opposition should fake an interest in negotiating and press the battle. Junta foreign minister Fidel Chavez Mens mentioned it to a group of us at breakfast last Thursday by way of challenging the front's sincerity in calling for negotiations.

Document Authenticated

As it happened, front leader Ruben Zamora lunched with the same group the same day and, to my surprise, authenticated the document. He added only that it was just an opinion paper and did not reflect the front's policy now. I thought he bolstered the foreign minister's case.

What strikes me about El Salvador is the special dedication of the 1,000 or 2,000 core guerrillas. Their commitment to armed struggle seems to give them a powerful moral leverage over the civilians, including the many moderate middle-class people in the front, such as Ruben Zamora, a decent lawyer.

The long answer about the government's reluctance to negotiate also involves a consideration of the weight of the military as against the weight of the civilians within the junta. It is regularly asked, for instance, whether President Jose Napoleon Duarte could survive the launch of an earnest negotiating initiative.

That question was freshened the other day when negotiations were rejected and elections on the army's terms reaffirmed by Col. Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, who is not only vice president but commander in chief. Mr. Duarte, that is, does not command the army. He seems, too, from a distance, a decent lawyer — actually, he's an engineer.

The Gutierrez Line

It is something of an article of faith in the Reagan administration that the guerrillas can take power only by negotiations, not by elections or battle. This is the Gutierrez line. But who can imagine that the army, which is responsible for much of the terror, can run elections that will do more — if they do that — than register the favor of its relatively few existing supporters?

The Reagan administration, having already thrown its weight heavily to the military wing of the junta, has just rejected negotiations and endorsed the Gutierrez

Institutions: Source Of Essential Order

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The attack on the pope suddenly diverted France from its own politics. The mindless act was another reminder of the fragility of our lives, even the lives of our most revered or powerful figures, and of how arbitrary and illogical reality can be despite the human compulsion to try to make sense of things.

But it is also a reminder of the tremendous importance of institutions in giving shape and continuity to life, which goes on regardless of tragedy, regardless of the terrible capacity for evil in human beings. Institutions are the social equivalent of nature's balanced vitality.

The late Jean Monnet, who imagined and chiseled into existence what is now known as the European Community, was insistent about institutions. Their creation is the one way people can apply the lessons of experience and escape the raw repetition of collective follies, he felt. In another fashion, De Gaulle also stressed institutions as the key to coherent society.

That brings me back to France and its obsession, sure to reassert itself in the weeks ahead.

Giscard Has Vanished

On election night here, a stunned TV anchorman kept saying, as though he had expected otherwise, "The institutions are working, everything is going smoothly." The voters' decision to transfer power from the clans who had held it nearly a quarter-century and from the man who presented himself to his countrymen and the world for seven years as Mr. France was a proof that essential order derives better from institutions than from force.

It is extraordinary how suddenly everything has changed and nothing basic has changed. President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, though still temporarily in office, has simply vanished from the scene. His long, handsome face remains on posters and billboards, already torn and weather-stained, but he hasn't shown himself on TV or in public since the minute his defeat was announced.

A member of his family has confided that despite an initial fighting statement, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has now decided to slip away from politics altogether. He had said before the election that if he lost he would retire to his chateau and become the most popular man in France within two years.

He had said the day after he lost that he would lead a fight to win June's crucial legislative elections, denouncing what he called the "premeditated treason" of erstwhile allies who failed to support him this time. It was an obvious reference to the neo-Gaullist leader, Jacques Chirac, and it shocked even Giscard loyalists because it sounded as though Mr. Giscard

International Opinion

Welcome Ray of Hope

The decision by the Israeli Cabinet to allow Mr. Philip Habib, the U.S. special envoy, more time to find a diplomatic solution to the Lebanese crisis is a welcome ray of hope in an otherwise ominous situation.

Any military move against the Syrians would now probably have to be on a larger scale than the limited operation Israeli military leaders seem to have earlier had in mind and would be conducted in the glare of world publicity.

Although the Syrian armed forces are in far better shape than they were in 1973, it is most unlikely that any other Arab state would come to Syria's aid and not even Soviet help could prevent Syrian setbacks, perhaps even a Syrian humiliation. Any such Israeli move, however, would in all probability only increase the internal divisions which have arisen within Israeli public opinion.

It would also put the moderate Arab states such as Saudi Arabia and perhaps even Egypt in an extremely difficult position and would therefore reduce the chances of progress towards a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

— From The Times (London).

Small But Important Role

The [Middle East] crisis, whether resolved by words or war, ought to encourage the European countries in their resolve to tackle the root cause of this and all the other conflicts between Jews and Arabs.

The ultimate fate of Jerusalem is at the heart of a Middle East settlement. Devices will be needed there which are more subtle than the simple evacuation of foreign territory which should be required of Israel in the West Bank itself. Yet a European initiative

which does not address the ultimate control of Jerusalem... will not add up to a credible proposition in Arab eyes.

Although it is true that Arabs have used their economic muscle to impress the West with the Palestinian case it is also true that the case rests on its own merits and that if Europe supports it, for whatever reason, it will be redressing a balance which the United States has tilted almost wholly in Israel's favor.

A small but important role for Europe is to stand in relation to the Palestinians as the Americans stand in relation to the Israelis: as their protector and guarantor.

If a serious European attempt is made to reverse the injustices of recent years, the result in Israel proper is likely to be wholly beneficial.

— From The Guardian (London).

Learning the Hard Way

The election of Francois Mitterrand as the first left-wing president of France promises to be a major turning point in the country's history.

Clearly, Mr. Mitterrand and his supporters will do all they can in the coming weeks to assure the electorate that they are not going to turn the country violently upside down nor become the prisoners of the Communists. The existence of a large Communist Party is a problem, as it has been to the French left since the 1930s.

But Francois Mitterrand is experienced, tough, resourceful and resilient. In his long fight to the Elysee palace, he has learned the hard way how to build up a party, fight off younger challengers and deal with the Communists.

— From The Observer (London).

10-Cent Solution for the U.S.

By T.H. Watkins

NEW YORK — No one needs to be told that the United States is in a terrible mess, its economy in tatters, its international prestige dim, its diplomatic position vis-a-vis the Soviet Union a pitiful thing indeed. The situation is so bad, in fact, that there are those who say the country may have problems for which there are no solutions.

Nonsense. I have a solution.

It's a well-known fact that, no matter how poor, everybody can always come up with one thin dime — 10 cents.

I propose that every living American be required to donate one dime a day to a National Dime and Distribution Center in Washington.

Pay attention now, for I'm only going to say this once. There are 220 million Americans that come to \$22 million a day. Multiplied by 365, the total for a year is \$8.03 billion. Tiny children and the bedridden will have their obligations met by their nearest relatives. Thanks to the Bureau of the Census, we now know where everyone is.

Each year, the Board of Directors of the National Dime and Distribution Center will select a multimillionaire to whom the \$8.03 billion will be given — a multimillionaire, because you wouldn't want some middle-income dimwit handling that kind of money. The multimillionaire would be allowed to keep \$1 billion of the money. The rest — and here's the key — must be used by the multimillionaire to purchase U.S.-made automobiles. At an average price today of \$8,000, that would add up to 878,750 automobiles a year.

878,750 Automobiles

What you may ask, is a multimillionaire going to do with 878,750 automobiles? Not even David Rockefeller has that much garage space. What the multimillionaire is going to do with them is, he is going to give them away, free of charge, to Russian citizens on a first-come, first-served basis.

The results will be felt almost immediately. With a guaranteed base of \$7.03 billion a year, the automobile industry will be able to lower the price of its cars, allowing people to return to a two-cars-in-every-garage economy and gutting the market for Japanese and West German automobiles.

Workers will flock back to the plants. Lee Iacocca will be able to go back on salary. Oil companies, with more people buying gasoline, will plow even more of their profits back into the discovery of new sources of oil. Gasoline stations will once more give away free maps and glassware and lollipops for the kids.

The thousands of federal workers that the Reagan administration will have fired by then will pull out of the welfare system and go to work for the National Dime and Distribution Center; \$8.03 billion is a lot

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 19, 1906

PARIS — The Shah of Persia had been stricken with an attack of apoplexy. His Majesty's case does not inspire any immediate fear of a fatal result, but his condition is nevertheless serious. Mustaffer-ed-Dine is 53 and succeeded to the throne in 1896 on the assassination of Nasr-ed-Dine, his father. When anyone is stricken with apoplexy the first thing to do is to bleed him, or what is better still when possible, to apply leeches behind the ears. Later on a medication composed of soda arsenate and iodide of potassium, combined with extremely weak doses of strychnine, is prescribed. The paralysis can be treated by massage and the judicious use of electricity.

Fifty Years Ago

May 19, 1931

WESTWARD HO, England — Douglas Fairbanks stole the show during the opening round of the British amateur golf championship that started here today. Fairbanks was eliminated, but not without demonstrating that as an actor he was not such a bad golfer. He was beaten only on the last hole, by J.B. Abercrombie of Liverpool. It was babies' day at Westward Ho, and for the first time in the history of this classic course the links was cluttered up by the perambulators of the younger generations of British golfers or motion-picture actors. The presence of the perambulators seemed to annoy the opponent of the actor-golfer no little, but Fairbanks was well on his game until toward the very end.

Letters

Geo's View

In your report "U.S. Edition of Geo Hits Bumpy Road" (HT, May 13) you refer to the fact that the U.S. Geo does occasionally pick up stories from the German Geo and quote "one staffer" of Geo U.S. as saying: "German journalists are very imprecise. We consistently found when we tried to use German stories that they were full of errors."

As the editor of the German Geo I take strong exception to this outrageous statement if indeed it was made by one of our colleagues in New York. The German Geo has an enviable record of accuracy and we intend to keep it that way. Very obviously you do not become Europe's most successful "reportage-magazine" with stories "full of errors."

ROLF WINTER,
Editor in Chief,
Geo Magazine,
Hamburg.

Catalan Spirit

Thank you for your special supplement on Catalonia (HT, April 21). Your facts are accurate and your opinions objective, showing at the same time a remarkable insight in many of Catalonia's problems. The fight for the Catalan cause will be an uphill battle for a long time, given the mentality of our opponents.

Catalans, nevertheless, can draw some consolation in the fact that in spite of the repression started as early as 1714 and bitterly increased under Franco's regime, the Catalan spirit is still very much alive.

A. TORRENTS DEL PRATS,
Geneva.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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Cannes Film Festival

And the Deals, a Disappointing Start

By Florence... The attack on the... another remainder of... the lives of the... the lives of the... the lives of the...

Thomas Quinn Curtiss... dances as her father and Bud Cort... "Buffer Zone," by the Hungari- an Istvan Gaal, attempting the... "Flavio and Maude," imperson- ates the best filmmaker, while... Max von Sydow, unscathed, reads... from Nijinsky's diary, filled... with abuse of Diaghilev. An ar- ranged experimental venture done... with style and verve, it made its... debut out of competition.

Jacky's Daughter... all ages — from the... Charles Vane, who... has been in the movies... to 6-year-old Sara... plays his granddaugh- ter... Rosi's "Three... are on parade, and... has arrived for the... showing of a new... The Postman Always... while Ellen Burstyn... the jury, Edie Wil- son... for her allures strip- ping... beaches, is obli- vious to photographers.

There have been complaints... about the official selections, the... majority so far disappointing... Gilles Jacob, the festival's director... has boasted that his program is... cosmopolitan and certainly geo- graphically it stretches far... Finland has been represented by... "Flame Top," a lengthy and... diffuse portrait of an enigmatic... Finnish author, Majuri Lassila... (1868-1918), who appears to have... called her father Visconti's ornate... manner, with its rich, detailed re- construction of its mid-19th-centu- ry scene and period atmosphere... It is acted to forceful impact by... Valeria d'Obici as the hideous har- pie and by Bernard Giraud as her... weak-willed victim. There are... excellent performances in support... by Laura Antonelli as the officer's... deserted innamorata, by Jean-Louis... Trintignant as the regimental phy- sician and by Massimo Girotti as... the marinet Colonel.

Opera

'O' Staged in Stuttgart

David Stevens... The special re-... with the composer Hans... and with Henze's... festival in Mon-... has been the source of... ny's most recent novel-... half of May saw... David Stevens, Stuttgart's... director, shutting... the Schwetzingen Festi-... the company was giving... premiere of Henze's... and the Stuttgart the-... he was conducting a... th-century works with... different stage realiza-

The dancers, Ronald Thornhill... and Sarah Abendroth, moved... around the stage in modern, unisex... military dress, making aggressive... movements resembling shadow... boxing or merely addressing the... public while the vocal parts were... sung in the pit by Rauli Vajakkari... as Clorinda, Joern W. Wilsing as... Tancredi and Helmut Holzapel as... Testo. The only reminder of the... period of the music in the stage set... (also by Forsythe) was in the frag-... ments of medieval armor scattered... around the stage.

Hong Kong Club

To Be Torn Down

United Press International... HONG KONG — The stately... Hong Kong Club, the last... fine example of Victorian architec-... ture in the British colony, is to be... torn down this summer... The club is being moved to tem-... porary quarters until its home in a... new, profitable skyscraper on the... same site is completed... The club chairman William... Turnbull quoted estimates as high... as \$5 million for renovation of the... old four-story structure, while the... club can redevelop its site —... 17,600 square-feet with an estimat-... ed market value of at least \$200... million to \$300 million — and rent... space at a handsome profit.

The other impressive novelty of... the film market is the Iraqi specta-... cle, "Al Qadisiyya," which re-... stages the battle for the conquest... of the land fought in 636 A.D.,... with the Islamic forces overthrowing... Persian rule. A sweeping pageant... of dazzling visions, it is the work... of the Egyptian director, Salah... Salah About Sayf, a leading film-... maker of the Middle East. About... Sayf with his filming in the Cairo... studios and elsewhere has gained... a reputation for his enormous ver-... satility. He has done films in a... variety of styles from the neorealistic... to the fantastic. Omar Sharif is one... of his discoveries and has frequently... appeared under his direction. He... was mastered various techniques... not by study abroad, but from his... observation of imported films. That... he is no slavish imitator is obvi-... ous in his latest venture, in which... he has imposed a striking spontane-... ity and originality on his treat-... ment of history.

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'Secret' Picassos Stir Venice Dispute

By Dennis Redmont... The Associated Press... VENICE — A century after his birth, Pablo Pi- casso is outdrawing some of the major tourist... sites of this lagoon city with 350 "secret" paintings... and sculptures released by his granddaughter for a... major exhibition... But the arrival of the Spanish-born artist's works... on the Grand Canal, sealed aboard two barges and... escorted by six launches, packed by machine-gun-... toting police, has set off an art-lovers' controversy... Some of the thousands filing in to see the show say... they feel cheated and that the works are second-... rate.

While the Venice exhibition does not intend to... rival the posthumous Picasso shows at New York's... Museum of Modern Art and in Paris, which more... than one million persons lined up to see, we felt... that the public had not seen all there was to see... said Giovanni Carandente, the Italian art historian... who put the show together. "We wanted to show a... different artist from the one we used to know, re-... veal the secrets of his workshop... Not for Seeing or Selling... Until his death in 1973 at the age of 92, Picasso... frequently scribbled on his works "tu faire voir, tu... faire vendre" (for "to see is to sell"), con-... fining many of them to his storerooms in France or... with relatives... Thus, hundreds of paintings, sketches, ceramics... and sculptures accumulated dust for seven years... while Picasso's descendants wrangled over the in-... heritance because the artist had not left a formal... will... Carandente, with the help of art dealer Jan Krug-... rier, was able to convince Marina Ruiz, daughter... of Picasso's late son Paulo, to allow the exhibition... of some of the thousands works she had in her pos-... session. Two-thirds have never been on view be-... fore... After 86 days in Venice's renovated Palazzo... Grassi, the show will move in July to Munich, then... to Cologne, Frankfurt and Zurich before returning... to Picasso's granddaughter... Carandente has hinged much of the "Picasso... 1895-1971" show around a heretofore neglected... period in Picasso's career — his 1917-1918 trip to... Italy with the Diaghilev Ballets Russes, during... which he fell in love with Olga Koklova, the baller-... ina daughter of a czarist general. Picasso later mar-... ried her and she was the mother of the painter's... only legitimate son, Paulo... Italian painter Renato Guttuso, a longtime... friend of Picasso's, recalls how Picasso was... mesmerized by the Renaissance paintings of Ra-... phael at the Vatican, and deeply affected by seeing... the classical frescoes at Pompeii... Posting prints of Picasso's Renaissance-style... paintings on nearby walls, Carandente has at-... tempted to lay to rest Picasso's pro-active 1935... comment that he would trace the entire body of... Italian painting for the Dutch artist Vermeer... Possible Inspiration for 'Guernica'... Several Picasso prints show colors similar to the... Renaissance painter Fra Angelico. An anonymous... 15th-century painting hanging in Palermo, Sicily... "The Triumph of Death," is shown as the possible... inspiration for Picasso's "Guernica," hanging in... New York's Museum of Modern Art, which com-... memorates a Spanish civil war bombing... Thousands have trooped to Venice to see the... show since it opened more than three weeks ago... flooding through the gates at the rate of more... than 20,000 a week, forming long lines around the... palace. That rate is higher than visitors to the bell... tower of St. Mark's Square or the Palace of the... Doges... But some art critics and visitors complain they... have been taken for a ride. They say there no major... known works in the show, they find the many ab-... stract portraits hard to understand and the cost of... entrance — the equivalent of \$4 — is high by local... standards... "Missing are those works which we have seen... and digested through books and which we can re-... cognize and further appreciate," commented the... Rome daily newspaper La Repubblica... "People have heard the name of Picasso a thou-... sand times, know that he was great, and are ready... to struggle to understand, but they leave the ex-... hibition with the impression of being too ignorant or... having been robbed," the paper said... Comments From Visitors... The official visitors' book reflects that attitude... among some: "Picasso, you're lucky that the world... is full of donkeys," says one comment... "We wuz robbed," says another. "If you don't... understand, stay home... But critic Valerio Riva, writing in the weekly... Europeo, urged visitors to ignore polemics and... charges that Carandente had scraped together sec-... ond-rate works from dusty storerooms... "This is a fascinating autobiography in draw-... ings, with the sketchbooks preparing Picasso's... most famous works. You must look at this exhibit... of secret things which Picasso never wanted to... show as a trip into the most intimate fantasy of an... artist."

Hotels

Key to Saving Energy

By Chris Angelo... The Associated Press... NEW YORK — How do you... get a hotel guest to turn off... the lights in his room when it... won't save him any money?... Keep him in the dark until he... deposits his key in a special key... holder, says Ofer Bar, a United... Nations Development Program... field expert in Singapore who de-... veloped the energy-saving device... The key holder is a small box... linked to the room's electrical sys-... tem. When the key is in the holder... the electricity is on. When the key... is removed, the lights go out, the... television set is turned off and the... air conditioner slows down... Electrical Bills Cut... The system is being used in Sin-... gapore's Mandarin Hotel where it... cut electrical bills about 14 per-... cent over four months, Bar said... Bar says the technology is sim-... ple. The problem was finding a de-... vice that would save energy with-... out losing the guest. "The guest... may be paying \$150 a room," Bar... said. "The guest is king. A hotel... doesn't want to tamper with the... guest... The guest, knowing his room... costs the same regardless of how... much electricity he uses, often is... careless about turning off the... lights when he leaves the room... Bar, an Israeli electrical engi-... neer, set about finding a device... that could be installed in exist-... ing hotels, easily maintained in a... developing country, manufactured... locally, pay for itself in a short... time and which would be easy to... operate, safe and tamper-proof... "The hotel guest could be a... child, an old lady or someone who... doesn't speak English. If it was too... complex, it would be useless," he... said... The system, developed by Sin-... gapore's National Productivity... Board, uses a plastic box about... twice the size of a package of cig-... arettes — the size is determined by... the room key — plus two other... modules hidden from view, one... linked to the lights and air condi-

Arts Agenda

STUTTGART — Dambert's comic opera... "Five in Heaven" will enter the repertory of... the Stuttgart Opera May 27 in a production... by Ernst Pöschel, with sets and costumes by... Yael Swirsky. Waldemar Nelson will con-... duct and the cast will be headed by Roy-... ceal Wetzlar in the title part, Hildegard... Ullrich, Joan Metell, Eke Estlinhaus, Wolfgang Probst, Klaus Lippelstein, Klaus... Hirn and Fritz Linka... LONDON — The Stuttgart Ballet will be at... the Coliseum from June 1 to 13, opening... with John Neuman's "Lady of the Camellias"... and John Cranko's version of "Swan... Lake" on the full-length production, as well... as choreographies by Jiri Kylian, Rosmary... Hallowell, William Forsythe and Helmut... R. It will be followed, from June 15 to July... 11, by the sixth Biennale Festival, in which... the dancer will appear with the London Festi-... val Ballet in "Cinderella" and in his own... production of "The Sleeping Beauty," and with... the Boston Ballet in its production, new this... year, of "Swan Lake"...

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International Restaurant Guide. FRANCE. PARIS - RIGHT BANK. GOLDENBERG JO 7 r. des Bouchers, 278.29.09. Daily, Lunch, Sandwiches, pastries, salami, salmon, chopped liver, etc. Open till 1 a.m. Air-conditioned. GRAND ZINC Lunch, dinner, light supper, fish and shellfish. Reception room. 5 Pfg. Mon-Fri. 778.88.04. Daily. L'EUROPEEN Facing Gare de Lyon. 343.99.70. Daily from 11 a.m. to 2 a.m. by suggestion of fr. 35. Oysters, clams, shell-fish, and fish Souverain. LE LOUIS XIV 8, Bd. St-Denis (104), 208.56.56, 200.19.00. Lunch, dinner, supper after midnight, oysters, seafood, shellfish, grill-room. Closed Mon. & Tues. LA MÈRE CATHERINE 6, place du Tivoli, 402.22.69. (18th). The chef welcomes you till midnight. Traditional cuisine. Varied menu. MOISSON DU CIEL 7 rue Quincampoix (Beaubourg) 272.27.55. Closed Monday. Refined Vietnamese specialties. All credit cards accepted. LE NOAILLES CLUB ST-JAMES 6 r. 29-Juillet (Etoile), 296.57.11. Terrace, lunch, dinner, light supper with Jack Dorel, from 7 p.m. to 1 a.m. TSE YANG Near 25 Av. Foch (16th) de-Sarthe, 720.68.02 - 70.22. Chic gourmet meeting place. Chinese cooking. Private reception rooms. PARIS - LEFT BANK. ASSIETTE AU BEURRE 11 Rue St-Benoit/75. St-Germain-des-Près, 262.87.41. Menu of fr. 35, 30 & fr. 48 + serv. Daily till midnight. PARIS REGION. AUBERGE DE LA DAUBERIE *** Le Monastère-Parchemin 78. Tel. 428.80.07. Lunch, dinner. Exp. site rooms. Beautiful garden. Closed Monday and Tuesday. CHATEAU DE LA CORNICHE *** Ballade, A-13, exit Boulogne, 778.092.21.24. Panoramic view, terrace, swimming pool, tennis court. Free cuisine. Near the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire de Clamart. HOLLAND. AMSTERDAM - SCHIPHOL. SHERATON SCHIPHOL INN offers you an excellent Lunch Buffet in Restaurant The Brasserie for Dth. 32.50 from Mon. to Fri. (12 - 3 p.m.). Free shuttle service to and from the Airport. Tel. 020/31.1831. Telex: 41046. GREECE. ATHENS/PSYCHICO. DIOSCURI 16, D. Vasilios, Neo Psychiko (4 km. north of Hilton). Greek food, charcoal grill, fish, Taverna. Daily 8.15 p.m.-2 a.m. Closed Sun. Tel. 0713997. SWITZERLAND. PULLY - LAUSANNE. AU VIEUX CAVEAU Begins dining in charming old Swiss atmosphere; bar & vin-dancing; 11, Rue de la Gare, Pully, 021/28 27 49.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Eyes Majority Stake in Dutch Volvo

Amsterdam — The Dutch Government plans to grant about 300 million guilders (\$117.65 million) of funding state's stake in the automaker to a majority level, Deputy Minister of Finance...

Sugar Rejects New Offer by Berisford

London — British Sugar Corp. rejected on Monday a renewed and bid made last month by S&W Berisford, British Sugar said...

on, Fidelity Financial End Talks

London — H.F. Ahmanson and Co. and Fidelity Financial today that they have terminated negotiations for Ahmanson certain assets and liabilities of Fidelity. The companies unable to agree on accounting and tax matters necessary for the transaction.

Express, Lloyds Bank Plan Venture

London — Lloyds Bank said Monday that it has agreed with American Express to merge their existing pound travelers check business in a new jointly owned company, to be set up in 1982. Talks with other British banks, who have been invited to join the deal.

in Ready to Help in MGM Film Deal

London — Financier Kirk Kerkorian is prepared to invest \$100 million to help Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Film Co. finance its acquisition of United Artists Corp., a Kerkorian spokesman said. The spokesman said Mr. Kerkorian, the controlling shareholder of MGM, would make his investment in a new public offering of G-M stock and debt securities.

Mitterrand Aide Pledges Defense of Franc

Paris — A close aide to President Francois Mitterrand today that the new government will firmly defend the franc's current rate and within the European Monetary Union. The aide, who succeeded early this year as Socialist Party, said in an interview, "I want to say that we intend to defend the franc's value and we have pursued this policy."

IMF Meeting To Focus On Credit

By George Short

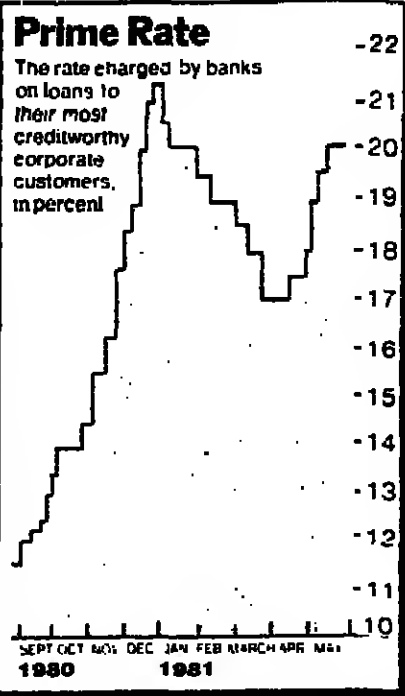
LIBREVILLE, Gabon — Western financial leaders will be asked this week to relax their tight grip on credit, even at the risk of fueling inflation, in the hope of easing unemployment and helping the developing countries out of recession.

About 800 finance ministers, central bank governors and officials from about 140 countries are gathering in this tropical West African capital for a series of talks culminating in Thursday's meeting of the interim committee of the International Monetary Fund. This is the policy-making section of the 100-nation world's main lending agency.

The central issue, according to informed sources, is one that has been building up in the international economic community for several years. It is whether members should enlarge the pool of paper credit that the IMF lends to member countries to ease their balance of payments problems and help them protect their economies from further stagnation to the present bleak economic climate.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Such means as high interest rates and public spending cuts to fight inflation, which they see as the main threat to world economic stability. On the other side are those, like France's new Socialist president, Francois Mitterrand, and many Third World leaders, who want to stimulate consumption and demand in the hope of boosting economic growth and creating jobs.



Prime Hits 20%; Wall Street Prices Up

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, jolted by a boost in the prime lending rate to 20 percent, closed mixed in moderate trading Monday.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which soared 12.88 points Friday, closed off 0.15 at 985.77 Monday. The average gained 9.55 points overall last week.

Advances led declines, 902-598, among the 1,898 issues traded on the New York exchange. The volume was 42.51 million shares, down from 45.46 million traded Friday.

Prices were slightly lower in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange.

Investors were disturbed that several of the nation's major banks, led by Morgan Guaranty, Citibank and Chase Manhattan, raised their prime rate lending rate a half point to 20 percent.

The increase came just one week after banks boosted the rate to 19 1/2 percent. A month ago, the rate charged by major banks was 17 1/2 percent.

Investor Concern

The increase came just one week after banks boosted the rate to 19 1/2 percent. A month ago, the rate charged by major banks was 17 1/2 percent.

The increase came amid concern that the Federal Reserve Board will again tighten credit in an effort to slow monetary growth and fight inflation. The board's policy-making Open Market Committee met Monday.

After relatively slow growth early in the year, the nation's basic money supply surged at an annual rate of 18.7 percent in April. That apparently has led to credit tightening by the Fed that has pushed up interest rates.

The Open Market Committee meeting was private, and decisions will not be announced for at least a month. But the general consensus among economists who follow the Fed was that the committee was likely to continue its tight money policy.

Some investors believe interest rates are near a peak. That is one reason the market rallied late last week. But many other experts think the charges will soon top last December's record 21 1/2 percent.

On the NYSE floor, Atlantic Richfield was active in trading that included a block of 192,900 shares at 48 1/2.

American Express was higher with a block of 105,100 at 44. Scott Paper had a block of 200,000 shares traded at 19.

Dea Witter Reynolds, which climbed 9 1/2 points last week, was sharply lower at one

supply, it is "clearly having some difficulty in doing so."

But he said that as soon as the market is "confident that this has happened, interest rates will be coming down."

"It could be in a few days to a few weeks," he said.

Volcker, Reagan Meet

In Washington, President Reagan conferred with Fed Chairman Paul A. Volcker, a White House spokesman said.

Mr. Volcker told reporters when he left the White House that the meeting dealt with the economy in general. He made no further comment.

Mr. Sprinkel said the United States favors "a harmony of economic policy" between countries with such basic factors as inflation closely aligned.

"We all want stable interest rates," he said.

In London, Albert Wojniolow, First Boston's managing director and chief economist, told a press conference that U.S. interest rates have not peaked.

Awaits Peak

Mr. Wojniolow said, "We are far from having seen the high in interest rates for the U.S.," and the upward pressure for the dollar that implies.

The Fed Monday issued supplementary data showing 59.3 billion of the average \$429.5 billion of the nation's money supply, M-1B, during April represented shifts to "other checkable deposits" from sources other than demand deposits.

A Fed spokesman stressed that this data is added information and that M-1B as it has been calculated will continue to be issued. He said a published report late Friday was inaccurate in saying there had been a downward revision to the M-1B series based on the new data.

French Trade Deficit

PARIS — France's trade deficit narrowed to a seasonally adjusted 2.18 billion francs (\$394.93 million) in April from 3.61 billion in March, the Foreign Trade Ministry reported Monday. The country had a 2.25 billion deficit in April last year.

Feeling Grows in Britain That Recession at Bottom

By Steven Rattner

NEW YORK — After nearly two years of decline, the battered British economy appears to have hit bottom and may even be on the verge of a modest recovery, according to government and private economists in Britain.

This view is tentative, but it is supported by a number of indicators such as housing starts and industrial production. At the very least, a growing sense that the slide will not last forever has encouraged British officials to stick to their policy of restraint.

Although the most positive statements about the economy have come from aides to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the changing mood appears to extend beyond government circles.

The latest quarterly survey taken by the Confederation of British Industry was the least gloomy in two years, and it suggested a bottoming out. Private economists have expressed similar sentiments.

Doubts Remain

"Quite a few industrialists have become more optimistic," said David F. Lomax, the National Westminster Bank's group economic adviser. "The recession has probably bottomed out, although I'm not absolutely convinced it has."

The severity of the recession in Britain has helped slow inflation by squeezing wage and price increases. Prices have been rising lately at an annual rate of about 3 percent, compared with a peak of 22 percent a year ago.

But there has been a staggering cost: 2.4 million workers are unemployed and manufacturing output has fallen 19 percent.

Even if a recovery becomes more clearly apparent, few economists expect it to be particularly robust, partly due to the government's commitment to limiting the growth of money and credit.

The country is sharply divided over whether the Thatcher administration's program for dealing with the recession has succeeded in building a better base for economic recovery.

The strongest evidence favoring the Thatcher program consists of productivity figures, which have remained constant despite the severity of the recession. This is encouraging because productivity usually falls during an economic slump. So British economists expect substantial gains when a recovery becomes pronounced.

As well there is little doubt that the closing of inefficient factories has left Britain better able to compete in world markets.

Mrs. Thatcher's critics, however, argue that efficient factories have

been closed as well. Many of these probably were run by export-oriented companies, which have suffered from the high foreign-exchange value of the pound.

Also, while Mrs. Thatcher's policies may have left many companies in a stronger competitive position, some economists doubt that much has been done to replace the lost industrial capacity.

While the shakeout has been useful for some companies, there have not been enough start-ups, said Rolf Dahrendorf, director of the London School of Economics. Even if the economic decline has ended, he says, a substantial recovery is unlikely.



Margaret Thatcher encouraging signs

London, 2 Years After Selling Stake, Steps In to Reassert Influence on ICL

By Elizabeth Bailey

LONDON — For more than a decade the British government and Britain's largest main-frame computer manufacturer, ICL Ltd., have been conducting an on-again, off-again relationship.

The latest move came last week when the government stepped in to thwart a possible marriage between ICL and an U.S.-based computer manufacturer, Sperry Corp. The government apparently decided that it was important to keep ICL British-owned.

Before the government decided to act, it consulted major ICL shareholders. "The initial reaction might have been to push ICL into a new association, but more relaxed thinking led us to believe that ICL did have the capacity to continue more independently," said Ronald Artus, chief investment adviser to the Prudential Assurance company, which holds 3 percent of ICL's stock.

ICL last fall reported a profit drop of almost 45 percent for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1980. The earnings fell to \$53 million from \$96 million and ICL announced it was laying off 2,500 employees, 10 percent of its work force.

Caught by Surprise

These problems surprised the government, which believed that the computer manufacturer had reached solid financial footing following the government-sponsored 1968 merger of the two British companies that formed ICL.

In December, 1979, the government sold its 25 percent stake in ICL for almost \$74 million. This move was in line with the Thatcher administration's policy of selling

state-held interests in private companies.

When the government disposed of its holding, ICL stock was trading at \$4 a share. This spring the price went as low as 60 cents a share before take-over rumors lifted it to 85 cents.

"The entire company had a market capitalization worth less than the government got for its 25 percent share a year earlier," said Bill Dixon, financial analyst with the London-based brokerage firm of Scott Goff Hancock. "The government began to look too smart by half," he added.

'Profit Ceiling'

The computer company had run into problems before. In 1972 the government lent ICL more than \$80 million, with repayment to be made when pretax earnings exceeded 7 1/2 percent of sales. "ICL then made a decision to go for volume sales instead of profitability," said Michael Whitaker, electronics analyst at Simco & Coates, a London brokerage house.

"ICL took that 7 1/2 percent as a profit ceiling," Mr. Dixon said. "The company kept expanding its product base and then grew as fast as it could. A 7 1/2 percent margin was simply not enough to finance that kind of growth. Sales increased five fold between 1972 and 1980."

For a while ICL seemed to be holding its own against the competition, including International Business Machines Corp. ICL, helped by the British government's preferential buying policies, captured 35 percent of the domestic computer market, 9 percent of the European market and 3 percent of the international market.

Despite these gains, ICL's man-

agement was criticized for trying to market a wide spectrum of products. Even with the 1976 acquisition of Singer Business Machines, a producer of mini-computers, ICL was still heavily committed to developing the big computers most vulnerable to competition from IBM.

In its latest fiscal year, when sales totaled \$1.15 billion, ICL suffered a cash outflow of some \$220 million. This year analysts estimate an outflow of a further \$300 million. According to Mr. Dixon, \$420 million in loans guaranteed by the government in March to the computer manufacturer could be used up in the next 18 months.

By exerting the influence it gained by guaranteeing the loans, the government last week replaced the company's top management with a new team of its own choosing.

Alliances 'Essential'

Although negotiations with Sperry and other merger candidates were ended when ICL's new management took over, Christopher Laidlaw, the company's new chairman, told a news conference that "the way industry is moving it is essential to have partnerships and alliances with complementary companies." There has been no further comment from ICL.

At a meeting with financial writers in New York, Sperry's chairman, J. Paul Lyet, said his company was still interested in holding talks with ICL.

Now the British government is waiting to see whether ICL's new management can turn around the troubled computer company. Although the government is willing to help an old friend, analysts say, it apparently does not want to become deeply involved.

French Trade Deficit

PARIS — France's trade deficit narrowed to a seasonally adjusted 2.18 billion francs (\$394.93 million) in April from 3.61 billion in March, the Foreign Trade Ministry reported Monday. The country had a 2.25 billion deficit in April last year.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table with columns for Company, Revenue, and Profit for 1980 and 1981. Includes entries for Unilever, J.C. Penney, Sears, Roebuck & Co., and Standard Elektrik Lorenz.

CURRENCY RATES

Exchange rates for May 18, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

Table of currency exchange rates for various countries including U.S., U.K., France, Germany, Italy, etc.

AKENI advertisement for Akeni Investment Management, featuring a diamond logo and contact information.

Droplock Loan repayable 1986-2001 advertisement by Wickes Europe, Inc., featuring a large 'W' logo and financial details.

Union Bank of the Middle East Limited advertisement, announcing a branch in Sri Lanka and providing contact details for the bank.

Squibb Sees New Drug as Fiscal Remedy

By Leslie Wayne
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Squibb shareholders, who gathered recently for their annual meeting in the company's futuristic headquarters in Princeton, N.J., heard the company's executives once again sing the praises of Capoten, its new drug for serious forms of high blood pressure that it hails as a medical breakthrough.

More than a breakthrough in medicine, however, Capoten, the trade name for the drug captopril, is being viewed as a possible economic breakthrough for Squibb, having the potential to rescue the concern from years of lackluster earnings and to add new life to its aging product line.

"This drug means everything to Squibb," said George N. Wright, pharmaceutical analyst with First Manhattan. "The drug represents a new theory and the question of its ultimate success revolves around its ultimate side effects. There are two camps — the doubters and the believers."

The believers argue that Capoten, which works by inhibiting the development of an agent in the body that increases blood pressure, could carve for Squibb a niche of \$300 million a year in the estimated \$3.5 billion cardiovascular market.

Doubters point to some potentially serious side effects, the most troubling being a possible drop in white blood cells that could leave the patient less resistant to infections.

Because of Capoten's problems, the Food and Drug Administration, which approved

Capoten last April 6, restricts its use to cases where all other treatments have failed and requires that Capoten patients have blood and urine samples taken before and during treatment.

Capoten's attraction, however, is that it does not have the side effects associated with existing medications for hypertension — fatigue, depression and impotence.

The big question facing Squibb is how Capoten will perform on a mass scale. About 6,000 persons have so far used the drug in the 17 countries where it has either been approved or is about to be approved.

"It's awesome," said D. Larry Smith, a first vice president with Smith Barney Harris Upham. "If these toxicities are overstated, and we find that the drug starts going into the moderate hypertension market, it's a commercial bonanza. You have a market that's 15 times bigger, and that's the excitement."

There is little in the present lineup at Squibb to cause much excitement on Wall Street, although some analysts give high marks to Squibb's management and say the company has a solid marketing program and is well respected by physicians.

Earnings have been relatively flat for the last five years. Squibb had net income of \$127.4 million on sales of about \$1.68 billion in 1980, compared with 1979 earnings of \$123.7 million on sales of \$1.45 billion.

Squibb's product line is laden with mature drugs, most of which have already copied off patent, and thus, can be readily copied. It makes the Theragan line of multivita-

mins, one of the largest-selling brands, and last year introduced Corgard, the trade name for nadolol, a drug used to treat both hypertension and angina pectoris that has already captured about 8 percent of the beta-blocker market, a group of drugs that gets its name from the way they work on the central nervous system to cause the heart to beat slower.

About 35 percent of Squibb's earnings come from two other areas — Charles of the Ritz Group, a cosmetic and fragrance subsidiary the earnings of which have grown by 33 percent annually since 1976, and a confectionery segment, which manufactures Life Savers candies and Bubble Yum.

In the future, Squibb wants to stake out a larger share of the enormous and lucrative hypertension drug market. Capoten is seen by the company as a key element in its move into cardiovascular activities and important to the fate of the company over the next decade.

Wall Street analysts have favored Squibb on the basis of Capoten for the last couple of years. The most vocal and earliest in this camp has been David M. Paisley, a vice president at Merrill Lynch, who believes that Capoten "is truly a play for 10 years."

Nonetheless, there are some clouds on the horizon. There is the fear that the FDA's restrictive labeling may discourage Capoten's use and that Capoten may be challenged by a drug in the testing stages at Merck that is intended to work in the same way as Capoten, but without the side effects.

Squibb AT A GLANCE Corporation

Three months ended	1981	1980
March 31		
Revenues	\$406,694,000	\$347,361,000
Net income	17,620,000	16,730,000
Earnings per share	\$0.38	\$0.36

Year ended	1980	1979
Dec. 31		
Revenues	\$1,675,780,000	\$1,452,712,000
Net income	127,426,000	123,782,000
Earnings per share	\$2.65	\$2.71

Main lines of business
Percent contribution to December 1980 revenues
Health care products 63%
Candy, gum 20%
Fragrances and cosmetics 17%

Total assets, Dec. 31, 1980	\$1,905,669,000
Current assets	1,007,706,000
Current liabilities	410,613,000

Stock price, May 8, 1981
N.Y.S.E. consolidated close 37 1/2
Stock price, 52-week range 37 1/2-24 1/2
Employees, Dec. 31, 1980 27,000
Headquarters New York

Merrill Lynch's Mr. Paisley, however, believes that "many patients will demand Capoten, and if they can't get it from Dr. Brown, they will go to Dr. Smith." The real determination of the success or failure of Capoten may not come until 1983.

Third World Nations Adopting Economic Strategy of Self-Help

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MONTEVIDEO — Senior economic officials from all the Latin American countries, meeting here under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Latin America, a UN agency, have adopted a regional development strategy for the next decade that puts a new stress on self-help.

The inward-looking focus of the strategy that emerged from the meeting last week surprised officials from industrial countries, though all the usual demands were made.

For the past decade, the world has been divided between the industrial countries of the north and the developing countries of the south who have called for a new international economic order ranging from the restructuring of the international monetary system to dictating the terms of trade.

Now, in part because of frustration and in part because of new analyses, the Third World countries are turning more to each other in their attempt to improve the lot of their peoples.

"There is a growing feeling to look to ourselves," said Enrique V. Iglesias, executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and one of a new generation of Third World leaders. "The mood now is to re-evaluate, to see what we can do individually and together."

Third World leaders are careful to say that the new focus does not replace, but supplements, the North-South discussions. Officials in Montevideo said they regarded with great apprehension the meeting and Memo Monday that Algeria opposes an oil price freeze or reduction.

Algerian Oil Minister Belkacem Nabi said in an interview with the weekly Al-Nahar Arab Report and Memo Monday that Algeria opposes an oil price freeze or reduction.

They are hoping the deadlock in the North-South talks will be broken at an October conference of leaders of both sides, although most are pessimistic.

In addition, the Group of 77, the bloc of Third World countries in the United Nations designed to foster what is becoming, to foster South-South economic relations, including even the establishment of a small secretariat, begins a conference in Caracas this week.

This new focus is reflected in Argentine economist Raul Prebisch's theories for a new international order. Mr. Prebisch, 80, stresses the need for developing countries to change social and cultural attitudes so as to increase savings and productive investment. He calls for cuts in both government spending and the conspicuous consumer spending by the region's wealthy elite.

"As a pragmatic and realistic man," he said in an interview, "I would rather concentrate my aspirations on things that can be accomplished in the next two to three years."

Cooperation Plans
The new focus comes partly from the inequitable distribution of income between rich and poor in the Third World and partly from a growing fear of rising protectionism among the industrial countries.

The mutual assistance being explored among Third World countries includes preferential tariffs, exchanges of training and technology, and closer links in transportation. The potential, proponents say, is reflected in the sixfold increase in trade among Third World countries from 1967 to 1977, only part of which was due to oil price increases, according to UN figures.

Trade between Africa and South America, for example, grew from almost nothing in 1970 to \$1.5 billion in 1978.

But behind the South-South movement are competing political and economic agendas. The oil-exporting countries hope to attract favorable direct lending from oil-exporting countries, which turn hope to deflect some of the pressure by considering all forms of cooperation.

Venezuela, which with Mexico already selling oil at preferential prices to some of the poorer countries of the Caribbean basin, spearheading the movement.

New Muscle
It is the larger, newly industrializing countries such as India and Egypt that have the most to gain from trade. The muscular young industries are looking, markets, raising the concern smaller countries that a depend relationship with a Third World country is not much different than an industrial one. The larger countries rely that at least their technology and attitude are more compatible.

The earlier successes of Asia countries such as South Korea, Singapore in overcoming international obstacles and now the recent successes of countries such as Chile and Brazil within Latin America itself are partly because of the new inward-looking focus.

"We do not see real economic sense in focusing on the simple chotomy between Third World and South countries," said Francisco Garbes, international director of the Chilean Central Bank. "It dynamically changing situations with much in the middle."

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Yamani, Kuwait's Oil Minister Confer

BAHRAIN — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani and the oil minister of Kuwait, Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, met in Riyadh Monday, a week before the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meets on prices in Geneva.

Gulf oil market analysts said the two were probably trying to reconcile divergent positions.

Saudi Arabia, the largest oil exporter, is flooding the market with a huge output of 10.3 million barrels a day in a bid to reunify OPEC prices, creating a glut that is putting pressure on some exporters to cut prices.

The Saudis themselves charge \$32 a barrel, but other prices are higher, up to \$41 a barrel, and Sheikh Yamani has said some are too high.

Analysts said Kuwait belongs to a majority that would oppose price cuts in Geneva on May 25 but might agree to a freeze, arguing that in due course this would give

Sheikh Yamani a real-term price fall because of the rate of world inflation.

The official Saudi press agency said the oil ministers held talks after Sheikh Ali Khalifa delivered a letter from the emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah, to Crown Prince Fahd, who runs the day-to-day operations of Saudi Arabia under King Khalid.

Sheikh Yamani will discuss international oil policy with West German cabinet ministers and industrialists in Bonn on Friday, West German spokesmen also said.

Nigerian Output Down

Meanwhile, the New York-based Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reported Monday that oil production in Nigeria has slipped as low as 1.2 million barrels a day this month as a result of a softening market.

Industry sources said Nigeria was producing more than 2 million barrels a day late last year. Low sulphur crudes from Niger-

ia, Algeria, Libya and the North Sea, priced in a range from \$38 to \$41 a barrel, remain under greatest pressure in the current soft market.

North Sea Ninian crude is on offer on the spot market at only \$33 a barrel, the weekly said.

Algerian Oil Minister Belkacem Nabi said in an interview with the weekly Al-Nahar Arab Report and Memo Monday that Algeria opposes an oil price freeze or reduction.

Algerian Oil Minister Belkacem Nabi said in an interview with the weekly Al-Nahar Arab Report and Memo Monday that Algeria opposes an oil price freeze or reduction.

European Stock Markets

May 18, 1981
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam		Brussels		London		Paris		Zurich	
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
ACF Holding	22.70	ABN	12.50	AA Co	14.25	Alcatel	775	Alpine	1.20
AKZO	22.70	BEI	12.50	AA Co	14.25	Alcatel	775	Alpine	1.20
Alphen	22.70	BEI	12.50	AA Co	14.25	Alcatel	775	Alpine	1.20
Alphen	22.70	BEI	12.50	AA Co	14.25	Alcatel	775	Alpine	1.20

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

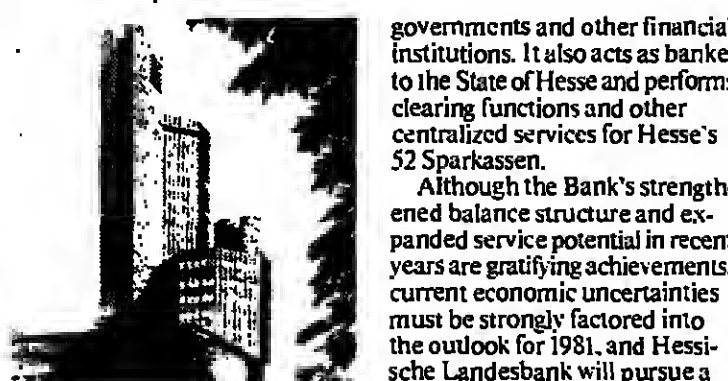
May 18, 1981

Term	Rate	Term	Rate
1 M, 1981-19	12 1/2%	3 M, 1981-19	12 1/2%
3 M, 1981-19	12 1/2%	6 M, 1981-19	12 1/2%
6 M, 1981-19	12 1/2%	9 M, 1981-19	12 1/2%
9 M, 1981-19	12 1/2%	1 Y, 1981-19	12 1/2%

Selected Over-the-Counter

Company	Price	Company	Price
Amoco	24 1/2	Amoco	24 1/2
Amoco	24 1/2	Amoco	24 1/2
Amoco	24 1/2	Amoco	24 1/2
Amoco	24 1/2	Amoco	24 1/2

Another year of good results



Progress Report 1980
Hessische Landesbank - Girozentrale

In a year of high interest rates, fluctuating currency values, and a difficult economic environment Hessische Landesbank, one of Germany's top ten banks, maintained in 1980 its steady course towards achieving its twin objectives of quality growth and consistent earnings. Total assets rose by 10.7% to DM 54.4 billion. Operating results improved over the previous year, again enabling the Bank to strengthen its reserves.

During the year, Hessische Landesbank took decisive steps to facilitate access to key international capital markets and to expand its overall service capabilities. At mid-year, the Bank started operations in London by integrating an already existing branch of a subsidiary, and opened Hessische Landesbank International S. A. in Luxembourg. At the beginning of 1981, existing facilities in New York were converted into a full-service branch.

The Bank's domestic as well as international business continued to develop favorably in 1980. Despite pressures on interest margins and stringently applied risk criteria, foreign lending grew satisfactorily. Emphasized were loans to industrialized countries as well as foreign trade finance and Eurocredits for German corporations.

Money market operations, transacted principally on behalf of central banks, other financial institutions and corporations, were expanded. The Bank now draws on its central money desk in Frankfurt as well as the combined capabilities of its dealing rooms in London, New York, and Luxembourg.

Headquartered in Frankfurt, Hessische Landesbank is a government-backed universal bank concentrating on wholesale banking and medium to long-term financing. The Bank's services are tailored for large domestic and international corporations, foreign governments and other financial institutions. It also acts as banker to the State of Hesse and performs clearing functions and other centralized services for Hesse's 52 Sparkassen.

Although the Bank's strengthened balance structure and expanded service potential in recent years are gratifying achievements, current economic uncertainties must be strongly factored into the outlook for 1981, and Hessische Landesbank will pursue a policy of prudence and caution.

For a copy of our 1980 Annual Report or further information, please get in touch with:

Head Office
Jungfernstrosse 18-26
D-6000 Frankfurt/Main
Tel.: (0611) 132-1, Tx: 415 291-0

London Branch
55 Basinghall Street
London EC2V 5BL
Tel.: (01) 606-499-1, Tx: 88 75 11

Luxembourg Subsidiary
Helaba Luxembourg
Hessische Landesbank
International S. A.,
4, Place de Paris
Tel.: (52) 499-4011, Tx: 3295 helalu

Financial Highlights	1978	1979	1980
Business Volume	46,974	51,843	57,195
Balance sheet total	45,032	49,150	54,427
Total credit volume	36,212	41,420	45,542
Short-term assets	9,630	10,133	11,806
Due from banks	8,062	7,700	7,683
Due from customers	1,568	2,433	4,123
Long-term lending	23,359	25,865	27,466
Lending to banks	3,090	3,719	4,192
Lending to customers	20,269	22,146	23,274
Short-term liabilities	10,201	10,312	13,447
Long-term liabilities	5,476	6,847	7,262
Bonds issued	19,485	21,248	22,354
Capital and reserves	936	1,086	1,151

Helaba Frankfurt
Hessische Landesbank - Girozentrale

CORUM

Maitres Artisans d'Horlogerie

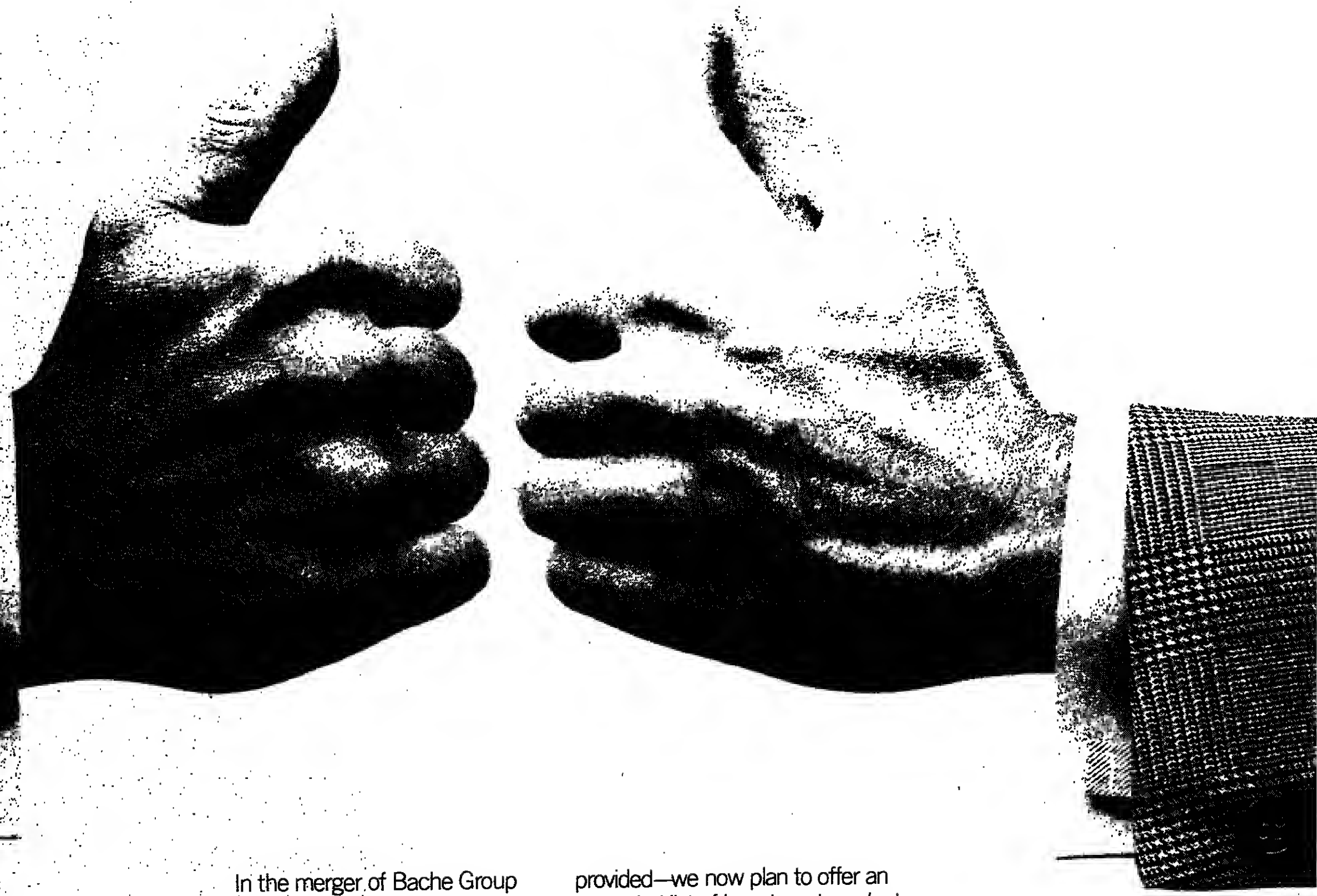
Las Speciales

The Corum ingot watch
An authentic Swiss ingot 999.9% pure gold encased in 18 ct. gold. Each ingot is poured and numbered by the Union Bank of Switzerland. A collector's pleasure sure to become more precious with years. Las Speciales, an unprecedented collection of distinctive models, created by Corum's master craftsman. For a brochure, write to Corum, 2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland.

No 345

مكازم الأمل

Our idea of the perfect merger: everybody wins.



In the merger of Bache Group with the Prudential Insurance Company of America, there are only winners.

If you're a Bache client, you win the comfortable feeling of having your securities account at a firm that's part of a \$60 billion corporate family. You also win the prospect of a vast and uniquely impressive range of investment opportunities.

Bache wins, too. Following the most successful year in our history, we obtain a degree of stability and financial clout unprecedented and unequalled in the securities field.

We also gain the opportunity to continue, on a greatly enlarged scale, our recent record of innovation and diversification.

For example—beyond all the financial services we have traditionally

provided—we now plan to offer an expanded list of investment products in real estate, oil and gas, insurance, and other areas.

And, of course, Prudential wins. Already the nation's largest life insurer, Prudential continues its aggressive diversification program in financial services by adding to its organization a leading brokerage and investment banking firm with 3,000 brokers in 200 offices worldwide, backed by \$3 billion in assets.

When you consider all that, if you're not a Bache client, maybe you'd like to become one.

After all, if Prudential can merge with Bache, why shouldn't you?

Bache
The winning attitude.

ISE Canadian Finance Ltd. 9 1/2 Unsecured Debentures due 1986

European Gold Markets May 18, 1981

Table with columns: Gold Options (prices in \$/oz), Au, Ag, Pt, Pd

SOCIÉTÉ FINANCIÈRE À GENÈVE

Valeurs White Weld S.A.

Table with columns: Series, May, Aug, Nov

COLLEGE DEGREE

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS May 18, 1981. Table listing various international funds and their values.

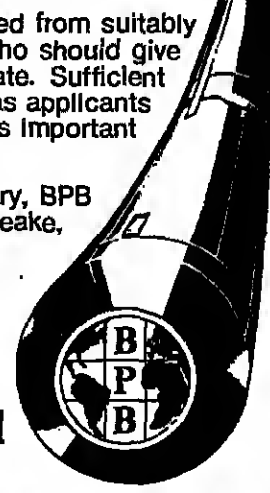
NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 18

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for May 18, 1981.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

WIREFINE LOGGING H.Q. OPPORTUNITY

BPB Instruments Limited, already world leaders in sophisticated mineral logging, will be entering the hydro-carbon market in 1982.



BPB Instruments Ltd

NOTICE U.S. \$50,000,000 National Westminster Bank Limited 9% Capital Bonds 1986

This announcement appears as a matter of record only. U.S. \$150,000,000

PRINOS OIL FIELD and SOUTH KAVALA GAS FIELD GREECE

Limited Recourse Supplementary Project Financing on Behalf of Denison Mines Limited, Wintershall Aktiengesellschaft, Fluor Corporation, White Shield Greece Oil Corporation.

Toronto Stocks Closing Prices, May 15, 1981

Table of Toronto Stocks Closing Prices for May 15, 1981.

Montreal Stock Closing Prices, May 15, 1981

Table of Montreal Stock Closing Prices for May 15, 1981.

Tokyo Exchange May 18, 1981

Table of Tokyo Exchange rates for May 18, 1981.

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING FIRM CONTROLLER DECS or equivalent

SALES & DISTRIBUTION MANAGER (EUROPE) - PRESSURE SENSITIVE FILMS

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE SALES DIRECTOR

FINANCIAL CONTROLLER

Kleinwort Benson A summary of the Statement by Mr. Robert Henderson, Chairman of the parent company, KLEINWORT, BENSON, LONSDALE LIMITED in the 1980 Report and Accounts.

The "International Executive Opportunities" appears Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays

MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 18

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 18, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table of Chicago Futures, listing various futures contracts and their prices.

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of International Monetary Market, listing various international currencies and their prices.

Table of New York Futures, listing various futures contracts and their prices.

Table of Cash Prices, listing various cash prices and their values.

Table of Market Summary, providing a summary of market activity.

Table of Monday's NYSE Actives, listing active stocks on the NYSE.

Table of Dow Jones Averages, listing the Dow Jones Industrial Average and other averages.

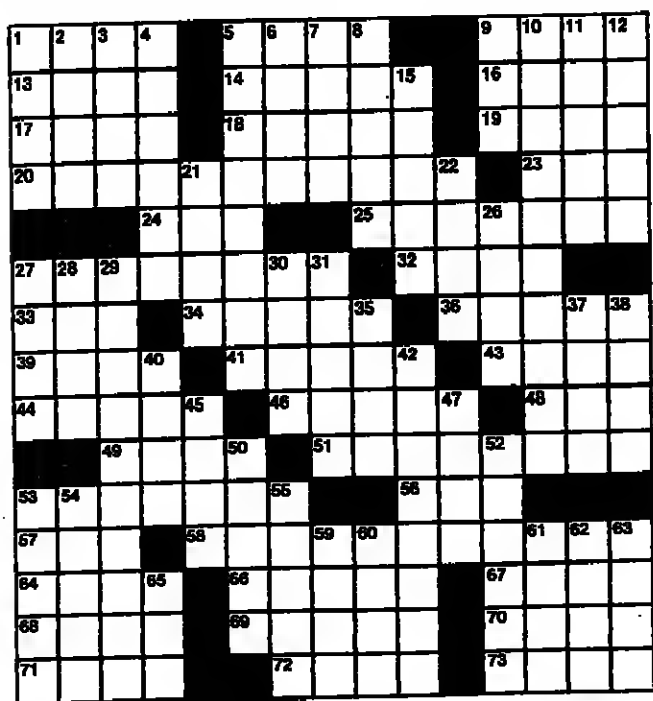
Table of Standard & Pools, listing Standard & Pools indices.

Table of NYSE Index, listing the NYSE index.

Table of AMEX Stock Index, listing the AMEX stock index.

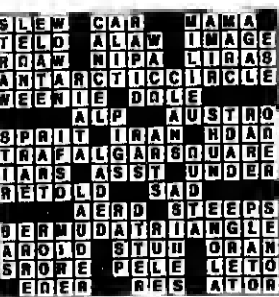
Additional text and advertisements at the bottom of the page.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS
1 Fog's kin
5 Potpourri
9 Rind
13 Piedmontese city
14 "Inferno" creator
16 S.A. monkey
17 Harvest
18 Pungent bulb
19 Relative of alack
20 An inch equals 2.54 of these
23 Wave on the Spanish Main
24 What ten tenths equal
25 King or Grundy
27 Set in from the margin
32 Shirley, Met mezzo-soprano
33 Sheltered side
36 Father, to Cicero
39 Like a hook
41 Reduces spuds to granules
43 Helen of Troy's mother
44 Scissors
46 Singer Lenya
48 Rent
49 Hybrid equine
51 Adherents of actuality
53 Sit in authority
56 One of 60 in an hr.
57 Nonsense!
58 An inch equals 25.4 of these
64 Lyric poetry
66 City in Belgium
67 Curved molding
68 —Here, scooner in "Captains Courageous"
69 Antsy
70 Main church area
71 Misplaced
72 Swift Atl. crossers
73 Early garden
DOWN
1 Vintage residue
2 Words of comprehension
3 Ollie's partner

Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions. Cities include ALBANY, ALBUQUERQUE, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, BUCHAREST, SUVA, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA DEL SOL, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HELSINKI, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JAKARTA, JERUSALEM, JOHANNESBURG, LAS PALMAS, LIMA, LISBON, LONDON, LOS ANGELES, MADRID, MANILA, MEXICO CITY, MILAN, MONTREAL, MOSCOW, MUNICH, NASSAU, NEW DELHI, NEW YORK, NICE, OSLO, PARIS, PRAGUE, RIO DE JANEIRO, ROME, SAE PAULO, SEOUL, SINGAPORE, STOCKHOLM, SYDNEY, TAIPEI, TEHRAN, WASHINGTON, TOKYO, TUNIS, VENICE, WASHINGTON, WARSAW, WASHINGTON, ZURICH.

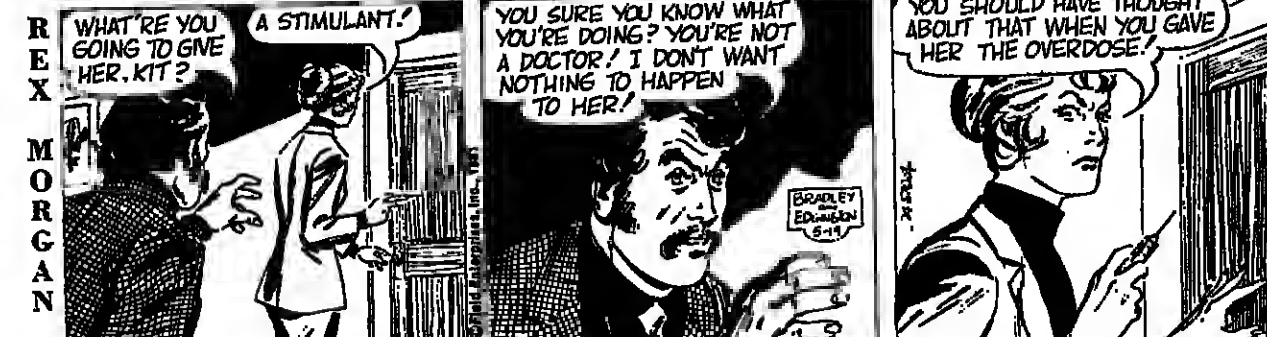
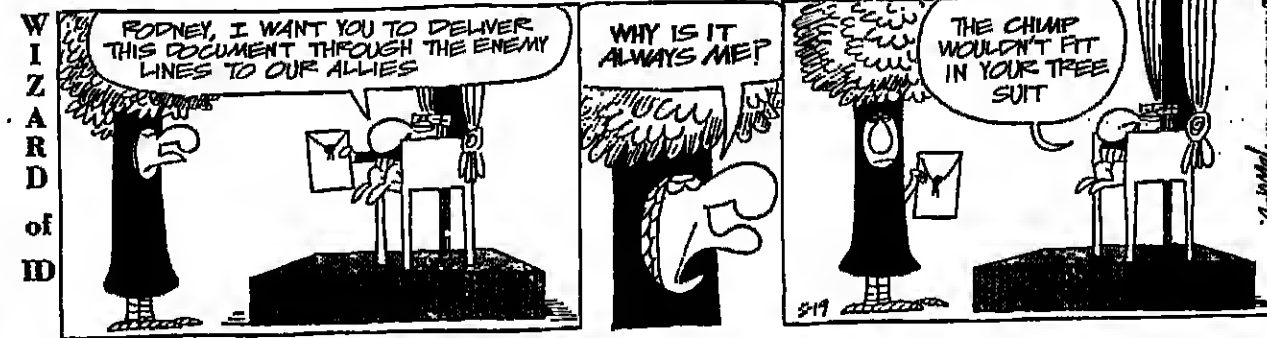
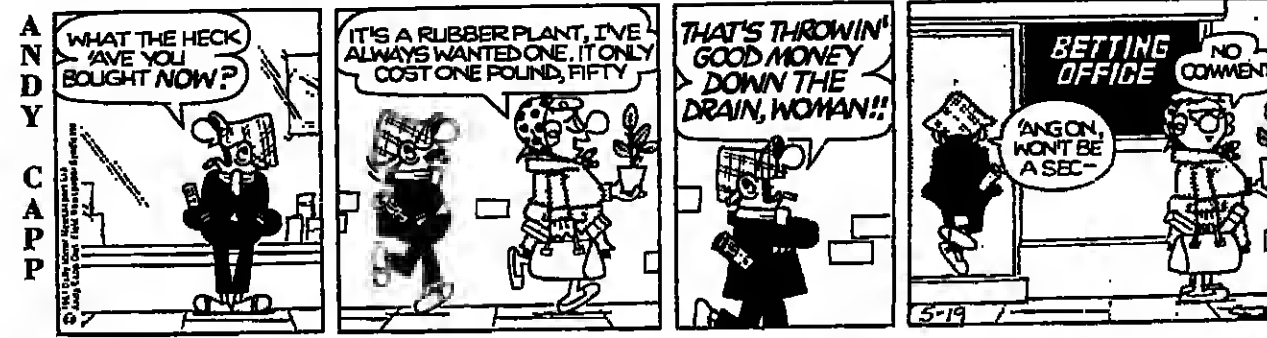
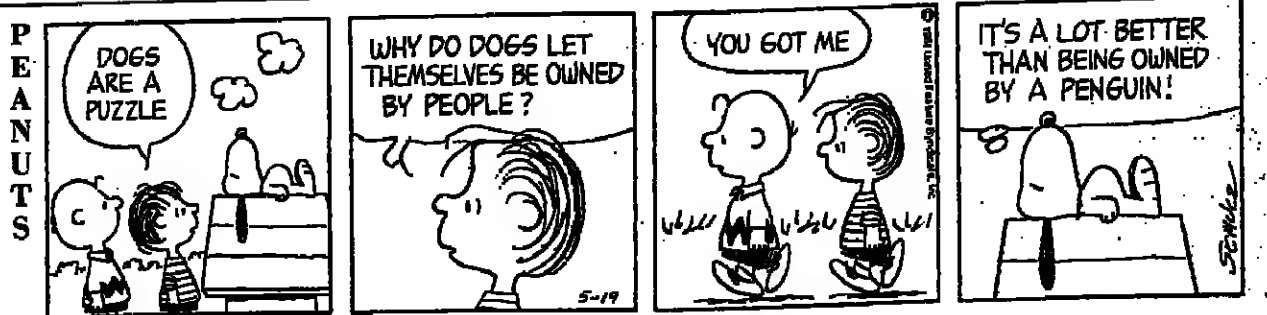
RADIO NEWCASTS VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 20 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions. Suggested frequencies: Western Europe: KHZ 15.340, 7.255, 4.640, 5.855, 3.980, 1.972, 11.720, 9.790, 1.290 in the 19.7, 41.1, 49.5, 26.4, 75.3, 251 (medium wave), 279 (medium wave), 125.5, 30.7 and 232 (medium wave) meter bands.

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts of 0000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1600, 1700, 1900, 2000, 2300, 2500 (all times GMT). Suggested frequencies: Western Europe: 488KHz and 403A Medium Wave, 5.875, 4.692, 7.720, 7.185, 7.255, 9.410, 9.790, 12.095 and 15.070 KHz in the 49, 41, 21, 22 and 19 meter bands.

ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY. EVERYWHERE YOU GO. International Herald Tribune We've got news for you.



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Jumble game with a grid of letters and a cartoon illustration of a man and a woman. The man says 'Have some more carrots!' and the woman replies 'HELD TO IMPROVE VISION AT NIGHT.' The man says 'Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.' The grid contains the letters: S O I T H, C L U H G, A I R F U N, L A H R D Y.

Answer here: A (Answers tomorrow) Yesterday's Jumbles: SOOTY CLUCK JACKET ENOUGH Answer: What the lady boxer was, absolutely!—A KNOCKOUT Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney, 75018 Paris

BOOKS

"WATCH OUT FOR THE FOREIGN GUESTS!" China Encounters the West By Orville Schell. Pantheon. 178 pp. \$8.95. Reviewed by Howard Simons

I WAS a foreign guest in China in 1978 and again in 1980. The Chinese were warmer to me on the first visit than they were on the second. This is one personal and impressionistic measure of the change now taking place in that vast country. Other indicators of change over so short a time period are readily evident, more in the cities than in the countryside. In 1978, pigs and vegetable plots were about all that was privately owned. Today, there are private cars and trucks, private markets, barbers, tailors and restaurants. One Chinese told me last year, "The private tailors are more expensive than the state store, but they do better-quality work."

Lingerie and Credit Cards In 1978, color was just returning to dress. It had been banned during the "terrible times." The notorious Gang of Four, today, on the main shopping street, around the corner from the Peking Hotel, is a window display of colorful, patterned lingerie. Unfathomable two years ago, there is also a Seiko watch store.

One more example: In 1978, the Chinese would not accept American Express checks. Today, at the Canton airport the foreign guest is greeted with a huge billboard advertising the American Express credit card and the word, in English, "Welcome." Orville Schell, a chronicler of modern China, frets about these kinds of changes and the more profound implications that the introduction of Western technology and its concomitant cultural baggage might have for the People's Republic of China: He puts it this way: "When [Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping's] lieutenants speak of their formula for developing their country, the Four Modernizations—industry, agriculture, science and technology, and national defense—it all sounds so simple: a neat, surgical procedure whereby the best features of the industrialized West will be introduced into China like an organ transplant. But is anyone calculating the likelihood of tissue rejection? The possibility that the spirit which comes with Western technology may wreak unintended havoc on Chinese society?"

For 178 pages Schell finds ways to ask some questions. And he does it cleverly by traveling between China, where he just manages to bump into the most articulate Chinese anyone has met there, and the United States, where he accompanies Deng and other Chinese leaders on their travels to Washington, Atlanta and Texas. His chance encounters in China are certainly better than any I had (admittedly, he speaks the language and I don't). For example, there is Benfeng-the-people Wang, a despicable pimp who hangs out in the Peace Cafe, a "Joint" (any word he likes) which existed near the Peking Hotel but which has been closed down by the authorities. And there is Ling Mulan, an extraordinarily sensitive and articulate young woman:

Howard Simons is managing editor of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

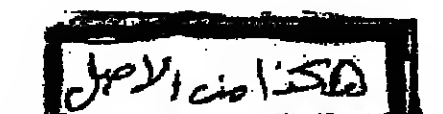
SEVERAL world leaders have enjoyed a game of bridge. Winston Churchill was playing auction when he was called away to mobilize the British fleet at the start of World War I. President Eisenhower played whenever he could, and as Gen. Eisenhower, he squeezed in a game while waiting for news of the North African landings.

Another enthusiast is Deng Xiaoping, who finds bridge an ideal way to take his mind off the cares of state. Recently he seized the opportunity afforded by the presence in Peking of an American party headed for Shanghai and China's first international tournament. Two Chinese-Americans were invited to a private game, and completing the foursome was Ding Guan-gan, a member of the Peking team in tournaments and Deng's regular partner. Together they recently won a special event restricted to China's top-ranked officials.

One of the visitors was Katie Wei of New York, reigning world champion and the leader of the American contingent. She asked for the privilege of playing with her host, and received the courteous response: "That would upgrade my game."

The host proved an ebullient and aggressive player, eager to play half the night if his opponents were willing. He played more than his share of the hands, which clearly gave him satisfaction, and he never declined an invitation to game. It appeared that few of his opponents ever had the temerity to double him, but as in the wider world of politics he sometimes had to face a bluff. On the disgraced deal, Deng sat West and Wei sat East. A weak two spade opening by North was doubled for take-out, and Ding vented three hearts, relying on the favorable vulnerability. His idea was to talk the opponents out of their most likely game contract, four hearts, and in a sense he succeeded. East, of course, suspected what was happening when three hearts was

passed around to her. But if four hearts it would seem like a lead in bid, admittedly a rather odd one. Other actions such as a double might have no guarantee of reaching a 3 through a game contract, so she decided to pass. Looking at the four hearts, she would not expect South to be a contract of three hearts, but West led the club queen. West shifted briskly to the heart jack in two runs. The result was a grand slam. Surprise to him, for East overtook Atlanta, a 4-3, and all four runs. East had four runs. East had four runs. East had four runs.



كشافة النحل

oring, Bossy ive Islanders 0 Series Lead

By Orville Schell, Publisher... Reviewed by Howard...



OUT OF HIS CLASS — Although Renaldo Snipes (right) took a few punches, he blocked a bid by Eddie Mustafa Muhammad, the World Boxing Association light heavyweight champion...

Red Smith

Pleasant Colony Returns Home

New York Times Service BALTIMORE — In the evening the Preakness barn at Pimlico was a tranquil spot...

One to Go They walked the colt into the van and shut the doors. At 8:25 p.m. local time Pleasant Colony started for his home at Belmont Park...

Pleasant Colony in the Belmont. One is Our Captain Willy, named by John Galbreath, owner of Dan Farm and the Pittsburgh Pirates...

O Canada! — Latest Curse On NFL General Managers

By William N. Wallace New York Times Staff

NEW YORK — When Harold Daniels, the agent from Los Angeles, suggests that Freeman McNeill might go to Canada if the New York Jets do not meet the contract demands of his client...

ing a \$1-million contract for McNeill. The agent is due in New York this week for further negotiations with the Jets.

Doesn't Always Work Harris was drafted out of Memphis State by Kansas City in 1977 on the fourth round but elected to go to Canada...

Easy Free Agency In addition to a higher salary, an American player who spends his first two years in Canada can come back to the National Football League as a free agent...

Zoeller Scores 4-Stroke Victory; Irwin Runner-Up

The Associated Press FORT WORTH, Texas — Fuzzy Zoeller shot a 69 and 70 in his last two rounds Sunday to score his first victory since the 1979 Masters...

Ralph Sazio, the veteran general manager of the Hamilton Tiger-Cats. "Or suppose he turns out to be a bust. We've had some of those up here."

Perhaps Sazio had in mind Terry Metcalf, the running back put on waivers by Toronto last month after three seasons in the CFL...

Before Metcalf there was Anthony Davis, the Southern California running back originally drafted by the Jets and who failed in both a CFL with Toronto and then in the NFL with Tampa Bay...

Like McNeill, Metcalf and Davis are youngsters from California who did not thrive in the Canadian environment. Despite the lucrative financial rewards, there is a decision for these and other players: do they really want to play up here?

Each CFL team is allowed to keep the names of as many as 20 American players on its negotiation list, and one team assumes exclusive negotiation rights with those players...

Following the Ferragamo exodus, agents representing top choices from the recent NFL draft have increasingly employed the threat of going to Canada to gain bargaining leverage...

Yale Wins East Sprints WORCESTER, Mass. — Yale's unbeaten heavyweight crew regained the Eastern Sprints championship after a one-year lapse...

China Tops

China topped the world in the 1980-81 season...

Ken Griffey

Ken Griffey Jr. hit a home run inside the park home...

Philles 6, Padres 3

In San Diego, the Philadelphia Phillies had six extra-base hits...

Giants 5, Expos 4

In San Francisco, Jack Clark, batting .198, hit a one-out single with the bases loaded...

Mariners 1, Yankees 0

In New York, Tom Paciorek scored on Gary Gray's sacrifice fly in the sixth inning...

Orioles 6, Twins 3

In the American League, at Bloomington, Minn., Eddie Murray got two doubles and a single...

Red Sox 6, Cubs 1

Bob Knepper and combined to pitch mauling Houston to mark for the first...

White Sox 9, Rangers 0

In Chicago, Wayne Northen drove in four runs to back the four-hit pitching of Ross Baumgarten...

Angels 7, Tigers 1

In Detroit, after being given three runs in the first inning, California righthander Ken Forsch (6-

Ken Griffey

Ken Griffey Jr. hit a home run inside the park home...

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Line Scores

Table with columns for American League and National League, listing teams and scores.

National League

Table listing National League games and scores.

American League

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American League

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Large classified advertisement section containing various job openings, real estate listings, and services.

PEOPLE: Yoko Ono Terms Lennon 'Compulsively Jealous'

Slain Beatles star John Lennon was a compulsively jealous husband with a "huge inferiority complex," his widow, Yoko Ono, said in an interview...

Three Japanese fishermen picked up 96 bars of gold worth \$734,000 that they fished up the Straits of Korea...

Roth Unbound

Those Who Convert Literature Into Gossip Don't Get What Reading's All About



The New York Times Author Roth's complaint.

By Michiko Kakurani

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In Philip Roth's latest book, "Zuckerman Unbound," an earnest young student of literature writes an extravagantly comic novel about sexual liberation and finds, to his horror, that he has achieved not the literary honor he always dreamed of, but a kind of awful notoriety.

to Roth's own case, he once recalled, as heard Jacqueline Susann tell Johnny Carson that she wouldn't mind meeting the author of "Portnoy," but that she didn't want to shake his hand.

From Neil Klugman to "Goodbye Columbus" to Nathan Zuckerman in both "The Ghost Writer" and "Zuckerman Unbound," the Rothian hero is a familiar literary figure.

Only with close friends does Roth also display his gift for verbal improvisation and mimicry, and his manic wit — gifts developed as a child listening to Borscht Belt comedians.

Certainly his early work from "Goodbye Columbus," which won him a National Book Award at the age of 26, to "When She Was Good," a studied account of a Midwestern Joan of Arc bent on a moral crusade, reflected a preoccupation with civility and social obligations.

By the mid-'60s, however, Roth had spent several years in psychoanalysis; he had been scarred by a bad marriage, not unlike the one depicted in "My Life as a Man," and he had begun to hunger after the success he saw such friends as John Updike and William Styron achieve.

He had also been criticized for being anti-Semitic, "self-hating" and tasteless, and had set himself the odd goal, as he wrote, "of becoming the writer some Jewish critics had been telling me I was all along: irresponsible, conscienceless, unscrupulous."

The result, of course, was "Portnoy," which used to outrageously affect the raw, impassioned and shaped as this. I don't have a younger brother, as Zuckerman does; my father didn't die, no one tried to kidnap my mother, but I thought, 'what if?'

and shaped as this. I don't have a younger brother, as Zuckerman does; my father didn't die, no one tried to kidnap my mother, but I thought, 'what if?'

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Art Buchwald All You Vegetables, Shape Up or Else!

WASHINGTON — "The vegetable garden is ready for your inspection, sir."

"Thank you, Sergeant. Now hear this. As commander of this spring garden, I want every plant to line up, in rows four abreast. Let's move it, you double you. You asparagus down there. I want your shoulders back, and your spears straight up. If you tomato plants don't stop sagging, I'm going to pull you up by your roots. Do you hear me? I SAID, DO YOU HEAR ME? — that's better."

"This is the sorriest excuse for vegetable life I've ever seen. But let me tell you something: By the time I get finished, every last one of you is going to be fit to eat, or I'll know the reason why."

"You think all it takes is a little mulch and fertilizer to be a vegetable? Well, you're wrong, wrong, wrong. You've had an easy time of it, sacking out and slouching in your beds. Now you're going to start producing or I'll know the reason why."

"From this day on you're going to shape up or shut out. Is that understood? And that goes for the rhubarb, too."

"Sergeant, why do these corn stalks look so sick?"

"I don't know, sir. I've tried to get them to straighten up, but they keep flopping over."

"Maybe they could use a little discipline. Perhaps if we tie them to a stick for a week, they'll know how to stand at attention."

"But that's cruel and unusual punishment."

"It's nothing compared to what they'll face when they go up against the corn hoppers. I'm trying to save these plants' lives, and I can't do that by coddling them. The 'em up, and that's an order."

"Yes, sir."

"Why do these cow wax beans look so sallow?"

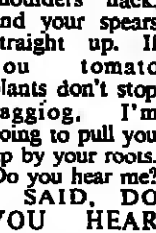
"I don't know, sir. I think they've been high on nitrogen."

"They're all zonked out. From now on, no one gets any nitrogen."

"Carrots, sir. Off the record, they haven't caused us any trouble so far."

"Well, at least we have something in this garden we can count on. Give them an extra shovelful of topsoil as a reward. Where are the eggplants?"

"Dead, sir."



Buchwald

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